Red Spalling

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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scriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as o make the account even at each remittance. Agents and others who wish to send us ractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with-

out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office. any post office.

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will end avor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. Par. Maryland . 1-2 disBaltimore . Par. Virginia . 3-4 dis.
Philadelphia . Par. Western Virginia 1 1-2 dis.
New York city . Par. Ohio . 2 1-4 dis.
New York State . 3-4 dis. Indiana . 2 1-4 dis.
New Gengland . 1-2 dis. Kentucky . 2 1-4 dis.
New Jersey . 3-4 dis. Rentucky . 2 1-4 dis.
New Jersey . 3-4 dis. Michigan . 3 dis.
Western Penn. . 3 4 dis. Camada . 5 dis.

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 11, 1848.

For the National Era. SKETCHES

# MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. No. 16 .- Ireland-The Causes of its Debasement Dublin-Its Mementoes of the Captivity of the Montesquien, Burke, and Blackstone, concerning it-

The subject matter of this sketch will be, the Catholic Penal Code, and its repeal by act of

The act of Emancipation extended to Catholics alike in all parts of the United Kingdom. But, as the large majority of the professors of that faith dwelt in Ireland, and as they composed nearly seven-eighths of the people of that island, and as it was there that the long and fierce conflict was waged which ultimately compelled Eng- have practiced and clung to their hereditary glish Protestants to yield to their Catholic fellowsubjects the rights of toleration which they themselves enjoyed, this was regarded as emphatically

Ireland! What a throng of associated ideas start to life at the mention of that name! How varied their aspect—how contradictory their return of the banished Catholic princes of the fear, is the divine right of every man, whether varied their aspect-how contradictory their character-how antagonistic the emotions they kindle, the sentiments they inspire. Ireland, the and pinching poverty, of noble deeds and revoltbrave soldiers, and great statesmen; the land of ignorance, superstition, abjectness, and beggary; measureless in its capacities, stinted in its products, a strange anomaly, a complication of

Though this portraiture, sketched by no unfriendly hand, be but a rude outline, does it not shadow forth the original? Why are its darker colors no less faithful delineations of the prominent features than the brighter? The very problem which a whole century has not been able to solve! The British Tory will point to what he calls "the malign character of the Irish," as the prime cause of the debasement and wretchedness which exist among them. The British Whig. whose zeal for Protestantism, as a mere ism, has clouded his judgment, will assign the general prevalance of the Catholic religion in the island. s the source of most of the evils which afflict it The genuine Irishman, who regards his native isle as the greenest and fairest the sun ever smiled to shine upon, will tell you that, giving due weight to many obvious but secondary influences, the degradation and misery which debase and crush such masses of his countrymen must be ascribed to the fact that Ireland, which could once boast of national independence, a regal sovereign, and a royal Parliameut, is now a mere appendage to the English Crown, without a name, a flag, or a Senate; an oppressed colony crouching under a hated yoke of vassalage; a captive province paying tribute to a conqueror, who, having robbed t of nationality, appoints its rulers, dictates its laws, prescribes its ritual, plunders its wealth, tarnishes its reputation, and scoffs at its com-

Waiving till another occasion the question whether the prime cause of Ireland's miseries does not lie deeper than her compulsory and un-natural union with Great Britain, let us enter a little further into the feelings of the struggling Irishman. Go with him to Dublin. A beautiful city-one of the fairest in the United Kingdom But, its beauty is that of the fading flower nipped by the untimely frost-the beauty of the chisel led marble, rather than of the living, acting, speaking man. Consumptive, pale, listless, it lacks the bloom, the freshness, the vivacity of trade, its foreign commerce, since the union with towering rival beyond the channel, until its mar-ket days are as sombre as a London Sabbath. Its dull streets and slumbering wharves, yea, the very gait and air of its populace, give token that its prosperity is arrested by the hand of decay. whilst its magnificent public edifices seem to stand only as cold and melancholy monuments of its de-parted greatness and glory. From the proud capital of an independent nation, Dublin has degen erated to the chief mart of a dependent province whose owners are "absentee proprietors," whose husbandmen pay their rents to foreign landlords, whose merchants are the mere agents of distant capitalists, and whose nobles are proud to hide their Irish stars under English ribbons.

Everything in Dublin reminds the Irishman of the captivity of his country. He feels a blighting shame when he conducts a stranger through the stately halls of the Bank of Ireland; for there the Lords and Commons of the Emerald Isle once legislated. He is pained when you extol the grandeur of this noble building; for, to his eye, its glory has faded and fled. Walk with him through that broad and beautiful avenue, Suckville street, and your praise of its elegant man sions only reminds him that the Irish nobility that once resided there have gone to swell the brilliant pageant of the conqueror at Hyde Park and St. James's Palace. Wander with him amidst the filth and squalor of the lanes of the city, and he points to wretchedness and want as the fruits of English legislation. Go with him to the Castle, and, as the soldiery file through its turreted gate, clad in the uniform of the Saxon, he regards them not as the troops of a legitimate ruler, but as the trained assassins of an allen

and present captivity of Ireland, meeting his eye ground of the Christian faith. Well might the Subscription to literary at every turn, was it not natural that the genuine Irishman, who submitted to the rule of England for the same reason that the slave wears the chain O'Brien, and Meagher.

ed—the Independent of Library been be-trayed into them, prematurely and immaturely, by the temper of the times. Our present business is with the Catholic Penal Code.

The antiquity and power of the Roman Hierarchy, and the sway it now holds over 150,000,000 of people, diffused through all all quarters of the as Papists, practicing law, attending Papist worglobe, is one of the most extraordinary facts in the history of the Christian era. Whether the combined efforts of Protestantism to overthrow it during the next three centuries, will be more successful than during the three since the Reformation, time only can show. In his review of Ranke's mit to many degrading and annoying requisitions History of the Popes, speaking of the Catholic in the form of registration, oaths, subscriptions, Church, Macauley says : " She saw the commence ment of all the Governments, and of all the ecclesi astical establishments, that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot Britain-before the Frank had passed the Country-The Antiquity and Power of the Papal Rhine-when Grecian eloquence still flourished Church-Treaty of Limerick-The Catholic Penal at Antioch-when idols were still worshipped in Code of Ireland-Its Origin-Opinions of Penn, the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New England shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Amongst the adherents to the Papal faith, none have shown a steadier attachment to it, through all vicissitudes, than the Catholics of Ireland. For centuries it has been the dominant, and at times almost exclusive, religion of that country. Perabated the zeal and tenacity with which the Irish

to convert Ireland to the doctrines of the Reform- sachusetts freeman or Louisiana slave. land of genius and degradation, of vast resources ation, induced England to disregard the stipula. A further notice of the repeal of the Catholic tions of the Treaty of Limerick. Partly by the Penal Code is postponed till the next number. ing crimes, of valiant resistance to tyranny and direct legislation of the British Parliament, and obsequious submission to usurpation. Ireland, partly through the medium of the Pale, a quasi was introduced into that country. Like other branches of British law, it was a piece of patch work, the contribution of many reigns. It received its worst features within twenty years after the Treaty of Limerick. I will give a summary of its main provisions.

FIRST, as to persons professing the Catholic religion. No Papist could take the real estate of his ancestor, either by descent or purchase; nor purchase any real estate, nor take a lease for more than thirty-one years; and if the profits of such ease exceeded a certain rate, the land went to any Protestant informer. The conveyance of real estate in trust for a Papist was void; nor could he inherit any, or be in a line of entail, but the estate descended to the next Protestant heir, as if the Papist were dead. A Papist who turned rotestant succeeded to the family estate; and an ncrease of jointure was allowed to Papist wives on their turning Protestants; whilst, on the other hand, a Protestant who turned Papist, or procured another to turn, was guilty of high treason Papist fathers were debarred, on a penalty of £500, from being guardians of their children; and a Papist minor, who avowed himself a Protestant, was immediately delivered to a Protestant guardian. No Papist could marry a Protestant, and the priest celebrating the marriage was to be hanged. Papists could not be barristers; and being Protestants, if they married Papists they were to be treated as Papists. It was a felony for a Papist to teach a school; to say or hear mass ubjected him to fine and a year's imprisonment ; to

aid in sending another abroad, to be educated in the Popish religion, subjected the parties to a fine, and disabled them to sue in law or equity, to be executors and administrators, to take any legacy or gift, to hold any office, and to a forfeiture of all their chattels, and all real estate for life. No Parliament, or vote at elections. Protestants, rob bed by privateers in a war with a Popish prince, were to be indemnified by levies on the property f Catholics alone. SECOND, as to Popish recusants, i. e., persons not

on pain of forfeiting all goods, nor come to Court on pain of forfeiting all goods, nor come to Court on pain of £100, nor bring any action at law or equity; and to marry, baptize, or bury, such an one, subjected the offending priest to heavy penalties. A recusant married woman forfeited two-thirds of her dower or jointure, nor could she be the executrix of her deceased husband, nor have any part of his goods; and during coverture she any part of his goods; and during coverture she night be imprisoned, unless her husband redeemed her at the rate of £10 per month. All other cusant females must renounce Popery or quit the realm; and if they did not leave in a reasonable time, or afterwards returned, they could be put to death.

THIRD, as to Popish priests. Severe penalties were inflicted on them for discharging their eoclesiastical functions anywhere, and if done in England they were liable to perpetual imprisonment. Any such priest who was born in England, and, having left, should come in from abroad; was and, having left, should come in from abroad; was guilty of treason, and all who harbored him might be punished with death. Rewards were given for discovering Popish clergy, and any person refusing to disclose what he knew of their saying mass, ing to disclose what he knew of their saying mass, ing to disclose what he knew of their saying mass, A Popish priest who turned Protestant was enti-

FOURTH. Papists were excluded from grand juries; in all trials growing out of the Penal Code, the juries were to be Protestants; and in any trial on statutes for strengthening the Prot-estant interest, a Papist might be peremptorily

In surveying the lineaments of such a Code, the blood of a statue might glow with indignation, or chill with horror. It was inflicted on Catholic reland by Protestant England, in the name of

mild William Penn be aroused to denounce it as inhuman, when pleading before the House of Commons for toleration to the Quakers. Well might of his master, should, with the free blood which his Creator gave him boiling in his veins, twenty cold-blooded tyranny. Well might the philoyears ago present to his oppressor the alternative sophic Burke describe it "as a machine of wise of civil war or unqualified toleration in the exercise of his hereditary religious faith-that eight perfection; and as well fitted for the oppresyears ago he should rush to Conciliation Hall, and sion, impoverishment, and degradation of a peo-agitate for his civil rights under the motto, "No ple, and the debasement in them of human na-People, strong enough to be a Nation, should con- ture itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted sent to be a Province"—and that this present year, ingenuity of man." Even Blackstone, who usualwill be moneys when the last hope of civil emancipation by ly selected his choicest culogies for the darkest features of the English law, was forced to say of was in arms, casting away the chains of ages, he should light the fires of revolution on the heights of Ballingarry, resolved to strike one despairing would be very difficult to excuse them." Yes, blow for the deliverance of a long-oppressed counthough in the times when the "No-Popery" cry try? He who would brand Washington a traitor, may sink the iron into the foreheads of Mitchell, forced, yet, as the mellowing light of civilization increased, the more cruel lay a dead letter on the But, we anticipate. All these matters belong statute book. But the whole hung over the head to the discussion of a subject yet to be consider- of the Catholic, like the sword of Damocles, ready

This Code was essentially ameliorated in 1779, and again in 1793, in regard to recusancy, obtaining and holding real estate, guardianship and teaching of children, going abroad to be educated Catholics, though they were still excluded from Parliament. But, he who would bring himself within the pale of these ameliorations, must subdeclarations, &c. To these, many could not conscientiously yield; whilst others, high-minded persons, would not. In a word, down to 1829, when it was finally repealed, many of the worst features of the Code remained, making it an offence for seven-eighths of the people of Ireland to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences; subjecting them to degrading tests or heavy penalties for exercising precious civil and social rights; goading them with a thousand petty and provoking annoyances, till they had come to be regarded as heathens while bowing at Christian altars, and aliens to a Government under which they were born, and to whose support they were compelled to contribute their blood in war, and their money in peace. I stop not to mention that the Catholic, after spending his substance to sustain the ministry and worship of his own creed, was often forced to give up his bed secutions the most bigoted and bloody have not or his cow to pamper an indolent priesthood whose teachings he repudiated, and a bloated church whose rites he renounced-for, to this creed. The battle of the Boyne, in 1690, was robbery he not only then, but now, is subjected, in followed by the Treaty of Limerick, by which common with the Dissenters of all denomi William of Orange guarantied in the most sol- To all this, one may enter his protest, while holdemn terms religious toleration to his Irish Catholing at arm's length the Catholic ritual. To worlic subjects. The treaty was to be binding upon ship God according to the dictates of his own house of Stuart, mingled with a propagandist zeal he be Irish Catholic or English Protestant, Mas-

H. B. S.

# For the National Era.

lation, Agriculture, Education, Adv BY W. G. SNETHEN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON

THE SCHOOLS OF FRANCE.

Under Bonaparte, a body of educated men was organized under the title of Universite, which has continued, with some modifications, to the beginning of the year 1848, to hold the chief direction of education in France. Of this body, which is incorporated by law, and which possesses large disposable funds, arising from real estate, of Government grants, and pay pupils, all public teachversity is the Minister of Public Instruction, who has a seat in the Cabinet. He makes all the appointments in the University, and fills all vacancies in the Academies and Colleges, upon the recommendation of the local authorities, by whom the strictest examinations are instituted. He is assisted by a council of ten members, men of the highest rank in the literary and scientific world. No school of any kind can be opened in any part of France without permission from the University. The proposition to abolish this restriction

in the new Constitution failed. Twenty-six University Academies are established in France, an the whole territory is divided into as many academical circuits, of which the following towns are the seats of the respective Academies, viz: Aix, Amiens, Angers, Besançon, Bordeau

Bourges, Caen, Cahors, Clermont, Dijon, Doua Grenoble, Lenioges, Lyon, Metz, Montpellie Nancy, Nimes, Orléans, Paris, Pau, Poitiers Rennes, Rouen, Strasbourg, Toulouse.

Each Accademy consists of a superintenden who inspects all schools of public instruction with in his circuit, and reports to the University as Papist could hold office, civil or military, sit in Paris. He is assisted in the exercise of his func tions by a council of ten, and this body is the administrative portion of the Academy. If the Academy be complete, the course of instruction comprehends five faculties: Theology, Law, Medicine, Literature, Sciences. To each Academy is attending the Established Church. Such Papists attached one College or more, which is a preparacould hold no office, nor keep arms, nor come tory school, and corresponds to the American within ten miles of London, on pain of £100, nor high school. Paris has several Colleges, and all the principal towns one or more. No one is admitted into the Academies who has not passed the nents of geometry and its he elements of chemistry echool, in which the elements of geometry and its application to the arts, the elements of chemistry and natural history as applied to the ordinary habits and pursuits of life, the elements of history and geography, and especially of France, should be taught. It was further required that every Department should have a national echool, or school for the instruction of teachers, either by itself or by union with an adjoining Department. These schools might be established and supported by private foundations, donations, legacies, but the commercial, departmental, and general governments were required to establish and support them in the absence of private enterprise.

All who are incapable of paying for the instruction of their children have them educated gratis at the elementary instruction, and a certain num-

have a residence, and receive forty dollars annua salary. The teachers of the communications

tled to £30 per annum. Besides this, they were dellars a year.

The whole charge to France of the Department of Public Instruction, according to the budge

1	1836 and 1848, is exhibit	ear	1888.	wing table
J	ARM to start at	520	Francs.	France
1	Central administration		686,623	622,00
1	General services -		238,000	716,70
9	Departmental and Acade	m-	Share meters	IN STATE WAY
ı,	ic administration -		919.900	749,10
3	Academic instruction		1,972.050	3,007,20
9	Collegiate instruction	13.20	1,655,600	2,541,70
i	Elementary instruction		1,600,000	7,767,00
ı	High School instruction		3,500,000	-
b	Normal Schools -	19	200,000	a House
2	Literary and Scientific	08-	Mr. Serie	to aresi i
1	tablishments -		7,676,500	2,086,27

works, encouragement to authors, and publication of unedited works - 557,000 767,200

Notwithstanding this great annual expenditure, the French people, at the present hour, are universally deficient in common school education. The law for creating common schools has not been and is not now rigorously executed. The monarchy of Louis Philippe was recreant to the cause of education. It kept up a show in favor of it, but in reality did nothing to promote it.

In 1836 there were only—

36,000 elementary schools for boys,
11,000 elementary schools for girls, 19,000,673 18,258,183

47,000, containing in winter 2,170,000 pupils, an

Able to read, but not to write Able to read and write, but incorrectly

Able to read and write correctly

Professing the elements of classical education

Having completed their classical education

The official returns, up to 1847, inclusive, show a gradual falling off in expenditure for public schools. Indeed, education is the only department in which the Government and the People of shools. Indeed, education is the only department in which the Government and the People of France have not made a progress corresponding to their progress in other things. The general feeling among the people is not awake to the importance of general education, and the Government has done nothing to awaken it to a sense of the value of the knowledge.

In England, in 1847, one out of every 40 persons could not write his name. In the State of the transmitted of the state of the should be a subjection nothing the progress of the state of the state, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be in attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We are also familiar with the policy of removing Interest the State, no matter how strong may be sundered.

In England, in 1847, one out of every 40 persons could not write his name. In the State of Massachusetts, in the same year, one out of every 200 individuals was in this predicament; while in France, in 1847, one out of every two, or every other person, could not only not write his name, but could not form a single letter of the alphabet PUBLIC WORSHIP IN FRANCE.

The medicainest Males of Fernacia the Research of the state of the single person of

The predominant religion of France is the Roman Catholic, but in Old Alsace and Languedoc there is a large number of Protestants.

The whole country is divided into 14 Archbishoprics and 66 Bishoprics. These divisions are the work of the Government.

The Cardinals receive £1,300 a year, the Arch The Cardinals receive £1,300 a year: the Arch-

bishops, £800; and the Bishops, £600. The working clergy, of whom there is one at least in every Commune, get from £20 to £60 a year.

The number of the Catholic clergy in France in 1848 was as follows:

Bishops --Vicars General

reference to the following			be seen
THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF		1838.	1848
		Francs.	Franc
Central administration		178,500	246,0
Cardinals, Bishops, &c.		1,017,000	1,057,0
Parochial clergy, &c.		28,145,000	30,865 0
Chapel St. Denis -		112.000	112,0
Seminaries		1,000,000	1,000,0
Grant to ecclesiastics, &c		1,070.000	880,0
Cathedral service .		455,000	537.0
Buildings, &c., for worshi	p	1,600,000	3,500,0
Grants, &c		862,000	761.3
Protestant sects -		924,000	2.287,0
Jews, &c		90,000	170,0
		35,443,500	40,415,9

# MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Governor Smith, of Virginia, in his messag this year, refers briefly to the controversy concerning the attempt to abolish freedom in our new Perritories, in a style that would not discredit the chivalry of South Carolina :

the chivalry of South Carolina:

"But, gentlemen, I regret to see a determination manifested in certain sections of our Union to exclude our Southern population from our new acquisitions. I am mortified also to believe that this determination is the result in part of the conviction that we will submit to such exclusion. It is my anxious desire to see this question settled during the session of Congress, which commences this day; but, if not, I have great confidence in the patriotism of the Senate of the United States, and have strong hope, from the position and character of the President elect, that he will not permit this unjust and oppressive policy to be conacter of the President elect, that he will not permit this unjust and oppressive policy to be consummated by giving to it his official sanction. If, however, the policy of exclusion should prevail by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or any other kindred measure, then indeed the day of compromise will have past, and the dissolution of compromise will have past, and the dissolution of compromise will have past, and the mecanism and inevitable. May God in his mercy, however, pass this cup from our lips. In the mean time, I recommend the passage of firm and temperate resolves, similar in character and principle to those unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on the 8th day of March, 1847."

The Governor is about as sensible as a man the, after having resolved to hang himself, should pray God most devoutly to keep his neck out of

this subject:

"By the penitentiary report, we also learn that, on the first day of October last, there were in the penitentiary 119 white, and \$1 negro convicts, the white population contributing about 15 for each 100,000 persons, and the free negroes contributing, from similar numbers of their own race, about 160 persons, to the penitentiary; proving that the free negro perpetrates at least ten times as much crime in proportion to numbers as the white man. This statement, verified by our legislation, presents such a picture of the moral degrawhite man. This statement, verified by our legislation, presents such a picture of the moral degradation of our free negro population as is well calculated to excite the sympathy of the philanthropist. Without meaning to enter into any discussion, as to the moral and intellectual capacity of the negro, as to which I have heretofore very fully and distinctly expressed my opinion, I ask how it is possible that he can be other than he is, under the laws to which we subject him? Born in a hovel, the companion of the slave, and the tool of the vicious white man, he naturally sympathises with the degradation around him. By law, he is forbid to intermarry with the whites, to bear testimony against them, to learn to road and write, to preach the Word of God to his fellows, to bear arms, and to resent insults from a white man. Many other laws of the same character are on our statute book; and in every relation, from the our statute book; and in every relation, from the cradle to the grave, he is never allowed to forget that he is of an inferior race. By the Providence of God, such is his destiny; and, according to naturalists, history; and the experience of all mankind, he is regarded as the third, or an infe-

rior species of the race of man. But not content with this, by all the arts of legislation, we force him below that position in the scale of humanity to which he is naturally entitled. And is this state of things forever to continue? Are the promptings of benevolence and the pleadings of philanthropy to be in vain? I am aware that our policy, as indicated by our laws, cannot be relaxed; the stern necessities of our condition forbid it. But there is a way in which I would hope the condition of the free negro might be alleviated; it is to deport him, to send him beyond our limits, into communities where the disabilities which oppress him here do not exist; where his moral and intellectual qualities may be developed, and the great problem solved of his fitness and capacity for freedom. Shall it be done, gentlemen; or will you still retain this class among us in a state of hopeless, never-ending degradation?

capacity for freedom. Shall it be done, gentlemen; or will you still retain this class among us in a state of hopeless, never-ending degradation? In my former messages, I presented this subject for consideration, and was denounced from different quarters for the inhumanity of my proposition. I now repeat it; and the question is, who is justly liable to this charge—he who wishes to remove the free negro to other places, where he will be freed from our sou' degrading legislation, and where he would have a right to learn to stand up and feel and say I am a man—or he who perinceronable light him in our midet, subject to the This question I leave with you, and with the country, without uneasiness or apprehension.

"But the objection to the removal of our free negroes, upon the ground of its inhumanity, is not well considered, in other respects. It is impossible that such a population can have strong local attachments. Indeed, it is a feeling very much weakened with all classes of our population from the habit of emigration, which has long extensively prevailed. Scarcely a family of the highest respectability and wealth which has not sent out one or more of their members to people our western valleys. Our slaves, too, with better habits, and with feelings of a purer and more domestic character than those usually possessed by our free negroes, are daily emigrating to the South, and that, frequently, (from the necessities of masters,) without regard to domestic ties. By our law, if a slave be freed, he is compelled to leave the State, no matter how strong may be his attachments, or what ties may be sundered. We

poses a severity which otherwise would be unnecessary. Of the eighty-one negro convicts now in the penitentiary, ten are there for the crime of stealing and enticing away slaves.

"Nor is this the only way in which the free negro acts injuriously. In every community of whites, there are some to be found with vicious and immoral propensities, who are tempted to commit crime, from the ease with which they can commit crime, from the ease with which they can obtain in the free negro a convenient tool. In this way, and in many others which it would not be proper, perhaps, to enumerate, the beauty and purity of our social state is seriously demor-

Bishops - - - 66

Vicars General - - 174

Canons - - 660

Curés - - 3,401

Desservans - - 96,776

Vicaries - - 6,184

The Protestants are of the Lutheran and Reformed Chyraches the response of the formers of the property of the compensation and the character of its payment, the employment of white men; thus creating a more location of the more of the compensation and the character of its payment, the employment of white men; thus creating a more location of the more of the compensation and the character of its payment, the employment of white men; thus creating a more location of the more of the compensation and the character of its payment, the component of white men; thus creating a more location of the compensation and the character of its payment, the component of white men; thus creating a more location of the compensation and the character of its payment, the component of white men; thus creating a more location of the compensation and the character of its payment, thus creating a more location of the compensation and the character of its payment, the compensation and the character of its payment, thus creating a more location of the compensation and the character of its payment, the compensation and the character of its payment, the compensation of the compensation and the character of the compen formed Churches—the members of the former in old Alsace, in Paris, and in the Department of siderable portion of our laboring white popula Isere. Those of the Reformed Church amount to tion. I can appeal with confidence to the expe-

Isóre. Those of the Reformed Church amount to one million, and dwell chiefly in the south of Languedoc and near Rochelle, the abode of the old Huguenots. Some Baptists are found in the Departments of Jura and Vosges, and are noted for the simplicity and purity of their life. The Jews are scattered over France, and numbered 60,000 in 1838.

The Catholic priests are chiefly educated in seminaries established expressly for clerical inseminaries established expr

cuted. Nor is there any difficulty in finding places to which to send them Liberia, the French places to which to send them Liberia, the French and English islands, and some of the free States, especially New York and Massachusetts, are all eager, if I am to believe the evidences before me, to receive them. The British islands, I have no doubt, from information in my possession, would pay the expense of all those sent to them. And Massachusetts, a few years ago, in an elaborate exposition to the American People, admitted, and undertook to convince others, that the free negro is an American citizen, and entitled to go and come at will. With this acknowledged right, he could there find a home, and not a vessel would sail from our shores for that ancient and prosperous Commonwealth, but would be happy to take, at a cheap rate, from fifty to one hundred passengers. Then, where is the difficulty? In ten years, at an expense of \$20,000 a year, our State may be freed from the curse of our free negro population. Profoundly convinced of the wisdom and humanity of this measure, and its all-pervading importance to our beloved Commonwealth, I earnestly recommend it to the General Assembly."

The Governor, after stating the disproportion-

The Governor, after stating the disproportion te amount of colored and white convicts in the penitenilary, is frank enough to ascribe the degadation of the free people of color to "the soulcrushing legislation" of the State. The plain dictate of humanity and common sense, then, is, to reform this legislation. The vices of the free blacks being the result rather of inhuman laws, than of their own nature, the obvious remedy is to repeal the laws, not expel their victims, The Governor enters into no vindication of the

black code-which he stigmatizes as "soul-crushing," but merely says that it is "the result of long experience and intimate knowledge of the free negro race." The truth is, this legislation is not the result of experience, but of prejudice and mistaken self-interest, and is founded upon an entire misapprehension of Human Nature. The same functionary repeats for the third has been no trial in Virginia of a just, and human time his recommendation to deport fifty thousand code in relation to these people. No system-free colored Virginians from their native State. We copy from the message the entire passage on acter, and meliorate their condition. The fruits of oppressive laws in Virginia are evil, only evil, and that continually. This the Governor admits-Suppose the laws were substituted by just ones. what might be expected? No society was ever benefited by Injustice—no society can ever fail to be benefited by Justice. Wiser and more humane laws, by securing the free colored people the means of self-improvement and the acquisi-tion of intelligence, would make them less thriftless, more virtuous, less apt to be used as instrunents of crime by vicious whites, and even less dangerous to the slave-population.

Were there no alternative but deportation, or their perpetual degradation under oppressive laws, we should agree with Governor Smith, that the former policy would be humane; and, we see not how those who are bent on perpetuating such laws, can resist the force of his reasoning. there is a more excellent way ; reform the "soulcrushing legislation "-give to the free colored them as men and in due time they will cease to be

GENERAL TAYLOR-ANOTHER CONVERSA-TION.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1848. Governor Brown, member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, arrived here today, and since his arrival has received a letter from Natchez, relative to the present opinions of General Taylor on the slavery question, from which I am permitted to make the following ex-

" NATCHEZ, Nov. 15, 1848.

"NATCHEZ, Nov. 15, 1848.

"Dear Sir: As all parties concede that General Taylor is elected President, I hasten to inform you that he has thrown off all disguise, and conceals no opinion.

"S. S. Boyd, whom you know to be radical on the slavery question, and who often says that Stephens's position is absurd, called Bingham and myself one side yesterday, and told us that 'he had that day spent some hours with Gen. Taylor, and that he was right on all the points; and, without speaking of the Territories, the old gentleman distinctly and carnestly declared that, when the North attempted to interfere with the throm appealing, he was for drawing the smord and "About this, Boyd says there is no mistake, and he does not hesitate to pronounce 'Old Zach' perfectly sound. Of all this you may rest as sured. What change other influences may make in his mind, I cannot say, but his Southern friends, who hear him talk on the subject, say he is not the man to give up an opinion deliberately formed

rriends, who hear him talk on the subject, say he is not the man to give up an opinion deliberately formed

formed.

"He will go with the free States on the Tariff and Internal Improvement questions, and with the slave States on the Free Soil question. \* \*

"Yours, truly, F. L. CLAIBORNE. "Yours, truly,
"Hon A. G. Brown."

General Quitman, the Mr. Boyd above men-tioned, and other Southern gentlemen, I hear it stated, entertain the opinion that the South should

stated, entertain the opinion that the South should take the extreme ground on the slavery question, and then compromise. They are for extending slavery to California and New Mexico, and compromising by yielding the right to slave representation in Congress.

Mr. Claiborne, who writes the above, is Francis Lee Claiborne, brother of the former distinguished member of that name, and a good Democrat of the Southern school. Mr. Bingham, named in the letter, has been a candidate for Congress on several occasions, and was among the

Congress on several occasions, and was among the earliest supporters of General Taylor for the Presidency. So also in regard to Mr. Boyd. He is a distinguished Taylor "stump orator" in Mississippi, and one of the most eminent lawyers of that State. We attach little credit to this report. General Taylor, in our deliberate opinion, is pledged by his position to veto the Wilmot Proviso, should it pass Congress; but we very much doubt whethany authorized declaration of his, in relation to his intention, has found its way into the newspapers. The foregoing report seems to us apoc

### DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE.

ryphal, although we doubt not he will stand with

is Southern friends on the slavery question.

It is unnecessary to fill our paper with the documents accompanying the President's Message.

They embrace minute details of the least possible of promise for the future."

They embrace minute details of the least possible of promise for the future." nterest to the great majority of readers. Brief bstracts will suffice.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. This report occupies nearly six columns of army in Mexico, resuming the narrative at the and a narrative of the final operations of point where it closed in the report of last year, squadrons on the Mexican coast. and terminating it with the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico.

The peace establishment is now about what it was at the breaking out of the war with Mexico. If complete, it would amount to 9,879 officers and soldiers, exclusive of the enlisted men of the ordnance, but its actual numerical strength will generally fall considerably below this. Some changes have been made in the military

divisions, so as to adapt them to increased territory. The Eastern is the same as it was: Toyas and New Mexico have been added to the Western; California and Oregon constitute the third, or the division of the Pacific.

With a view to an earlier relief to the people of Oregon than could be afforded by the troops to e sent thither over land, orders have been issued o the commander of the Pacific squadron to despatch a part of his force to Oregon, with arms and

To save time, orders were issued to the Generala-chief, at hendquarters in Mexico, in anticipation of peace, to send a regiment thence to California, but the Mexican Government refused to permit its passage to the Pacific coast.

"Orders were also given to Gen. Wool, then in "Orders were also given to Gen. Wool, then in command of the forces at Saltillo, Monterey, and on the Rio Grande frontier, to send a part of the regular troops with him directly to California and New Mexico. Pursuant to this direction, two companies of the 1st and two of the 2d dragoons proceeded up the right bank of the Rio Grande to Chihuahun, crossed over to the Gila, and down that river to California. By this time, it is probable they have reached their ultimate destination. "One company of dragoons and one of light artillery were also sent from the Rio Grande, and proceeded on the Mexican side of it up to Santa Fe. These have already arrived in New Mexico. "Two companies of the 1st regiment of artillery have embarked at New York, to go around Cape Horn to Oregon, and the 2d regiment of in-

ry have embarked at New York, to go around Cape Horn to Oregon, and the 2d regiment of infantry has also left, to proceed by the same route to California. As early in the spring as a passage can be made across the country, other troops will be sent to Oregon, in numbers sufficient to hold and protect that Territory.

"Troops to guard the Rio Grande frontier, and keep in check the Indians in that quarter, have been ordered to Texas, and have arrived at, or are on their way to their respective stations.

on their way to, their respective stations.
"The remainder of the army is distributed o "The remainder of the army is distributed on the Indian and Northern frontiers, and on the At-

The amount, thus far reported, of contribution and avails of captured property received by offi-cers of the army in Mexico, is \$3,844,373.77—a sum that will be increased by amounts collected in New Mexico and California. Of this, \$67,49233 have been retained for expenses of collection; \$346.369 30 paid into the United States Treasury; \$3.267,540 84 turned over to disbursing officers \$19,712.28 credited by the Mexican Government to the United States, on the first instalment due under the treaty; the remainder, \$113,250.12, charged against the collecting officers. Of the mount turned over to the disbursing officers, 5769 650 were applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the trenty.

It is recommended that the additional payman ters authorized during the war, be continued as permanent. An additional number of surgeons and assistant surgeons is also recommended.

A board, composed of officers of the army and navy, has been constituted, with a view of exam-

ining the Pacific coast, so as to determine suitable points of defence and fortification. "The appropriations for the army proper required for the next fiscal year amount to \$4,432,286.

war. The increase in this item is to meet the ex-pense of sending troops to Oregon, New Mexico, and California." The business of the Pension Office has been "The number of invalid pensioners has increas-

"More than sixty thousand claims have been presented under the act of the 11th of February, 1847, for bounty land and Treasury serip. About forty thousand of them have been acted on and allowed, twenty thousand are now pending, and it is estimated that there are forty thousand yet to be presented. Great efforts have been made to

despatch these applications, and about two hundred and fifty are daily investigated and passed. For the details of the business in the Pension Office, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioner.

The report closes with an interesting notice of Indian affairs:

Indian affairs:

"The law of 1847, giving additional authority to provent the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, and the stringent regulations adopted by the Department to restrain this pernicious traffic, have sensibly diminished the amount of suffering among the frontier tribes, arising from that prolific source of evil; but an effectual check to it cannot be applied, unless the States lying adjacent to the Indian country will cooperate in the measure by restraining their citizens from bringing intoxicating liquors within the reach of the Indians. The policy of paying annuities semi-annually, and of distributing them per capita, has been attended by the happiest rerults. The new regulations in regard to licenses to trade with the Indians, and the rigid supervision over the conduct of those to whom this privilege has been accorded. sion over the conduct of those to whom this privi-sion over the conduct of those to whom this privi-lege has been granted, have put an end to many evils and abuses which formerly prevailed, and were highly detrimental to the interests and wel-fare of the Indians.

were nighty detrimental to the interests and welfare of the Indians.

"No subject connected with our Indian affairs ceived so much or its hakrods sourceaute and extention, as that of education; and I am happy to be able to say that its efforts to advance this cause have been crowned with success. Among most of the tribes which have removed to and become settled in the Indian country, the blessings of education are beginning to be appreciated, and they generally manifest a willingness to cooperate with the Government in diffusing these blessings. The schools already established have an increased number of pupils, and preparations are making for establishing many new ones. Much credit is due to many excellent missionary societies, of different Christian denominations, for their aid and contributions to sustain and advance the cause of education among the Indian population.

"There are sixteen manual-labor schools and eighty-seven boarding and district schools now in successful operation among the various Indian tribes, and the number of Indian positions."

successful operation among the various Indian tribes, and the number of Indian youths attending them, according to the reports received at the Department, is three thousand six hundred and eighty-two—of which two thousand six hundred and follower makes and the conditions are the conditions. eighty-two—of which two thousand six hundred and fifty are males, and the remaining one thou-sand and thirty-two are females. The schools are generally in charge of missionary societies, and are well conducted. These facts afford the most are well conducted. These facts afford the most gratifying evidence that nearly all of our colonized tribes are rapidly advancing in civilization and moral improvement; and I trust it may not be improper on this occasion for me to say, that for the highly improved and rapidly improving condition of the numerous Indian tribes over which the guardianship of the Government is extended, not only in regard to education, but most other respects, no stinted measure of credit in to be spects, no stinted measure of credit is to be as-cribed to the ability, industry, and faithfulness, of that branch of this Department to which the man-agement of our diversified and difficult Indian af-films is assigned.

fairs is assigned.

Within the newly acquired Territories there is a numerous Indian population, over which our supervision and guardianship must necessarily be extended; but this cannot be effectually done extended; but this cannot be effectually done without the action of Congress on the subject. Additional agencies are required, to manage In-dian affairs in these Territories, and to extend to them our Indian system of control and manage-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. This report, occupying nearly six columns of the Union, embraces a great amount of detail of very little interest to the people generally.

the Union, the first of which is chiefly devoted Two columns of the report are devoted to a to an official account of the transactions of the statement of the present disposition of our navy, A flattering tribute is paid to the skill and

bravery which distinguished the conduct of the navy in its cooperation with the army under General Scott, in its descent on Vera Cruz. The report recognises the wisdom of the policy of this country, which demands, in time of peace, a comparatively small naval establishment:

a comparatively small naval establishment:

"The establishment of docks and yards for building and repair of ships, the collection and preparation of materials, the construction of ships of war ready for launching, and the purchase of cannon and munitions of war in quantities suitable for emergencies, are measures of wise precaution. But in the vast mercantile and mechanical business of our country, these supplies, to a certain extent, perhaps to an extent sufficient for the exigency, may be procured when the occasion for expansion shall arise. So, too, the hardy mariners in our merchant service would readily furexpansion shall arise. So, too, the hardy mariners in our merchant service would readily furnish efficient crews for the increased number of ships fitted for war, which a maritime war may render necessary. The difficulty of such acrisis, I apprehend, will not be in providing guns or ships, nor will it be in finding brave hearts and ready hands to man and fight them; the difficulty will be active; in most to fight nor materials to will be neither in men to fight, nor materials to use, but as to officers in sufficient number and with adequate experience to command and direct."

The report of course insists on the policy of retaining on the navy list a larger number of officers than may be required in time of peace for the active duties of their rank. (How such supernumeraries, engaged in no active duties, are to acquire so much more skill, hardihood, tact, and science in navigation, than if constantly employed in the arduous duties of the mercantile marine. he does not explain.)

In regard to the principle of promotion, he recmmends a modification of the present system, which regulates promotions by seniority or date

"The safest and best mode, it appears to me, is to require by law that officers rendered unfit for duty, otherwise than by wounds received in batthe, or not qualified for promotion to higher grades, should be placed, on reduced pay, out of the line of promotion. Justice and policy would require that great care should be taken against the exercise of such a power capriciously, or without a due regard to the rights of all." The naval school at Annapolis is strongly rec-

mmended, as affording the best means for providing educated officers for the navy. The number of steamers for the Pacific route,

equired by contract, have been completed: required by contract, have been completed:

"The connected lines, in all their parts, will, it is expected, be in successful operation early in the ensuing spring, and a regular communication established between New York and Oregon. The time occupied in the passage will not exceed thirty-five days, and, at no distant day, it is confidently believed that a regular communication will be established by a connecting line of steamers between San Francisco and China, making the passage in twenty days. This may readily be effected by means of the war steamers now being constructed, as parts of the squadron in the East Indies and the Pacific, until individual enterprise shall have introduced steamers better suited for shall have introduced steamers better suited for freight and passengers.
"The transit of intelligence, merchandise, and

passengers, from China to Europe, by way of New York, can be effected when these several lines shall be in operation in connection with the line from that city to Liverpool, in less than one-half the time now occupied in the voyage between

the time now occupied in the voyage between those countries.

"The communication by steamers regularly plying on the two routes, now about to commence, cannot fail to increase our general commerce, and to bring to our Atlantic cities a large import of the precious metals; and this, with the facility afforded to our enterprising countrymen to visit or to emigrate to the rich territories on the Pacific, more than compensates the expense of the great undertaking."

The Secretary recommends that authority be

The Secretary recommends that authority be given to contract for the transportation of the mail between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, in steamships, convertible into war steamers. Such intercourse will foster good feeling between the two countries, and facilitate their trade.

The contractor for the line between New York and Liverpool has his vessels in a state of forwardness. As perfection of workmanship is an object of vast importance, it has been advisable

Wisconsin.—The following are the official ret

Finch. W. Durkee, F. S. Lynde,

3,621 - 5,038

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

We are drawing to the close of the second

all our subscribers : we are thankful for the at-

continue to be responded to. Special circulars

have constituted themselves voluntary agents for

Last week we commenced, this week we finish,

Reading, of that volume, we shall now explain.

aid us in these matters, and also continue to con-

tribute articles of a general and permanent in-

The author of Modern Reforms in Great

Britain, after having closed his present series,

A citizen of Ohio, familiar with the history and

esources of the Great West, and a distinguished

representative of its Literature, has promised

as a series of "Letters, Historical, Statistic,

The lively, pungent, various John Smith the

Younger will not be wanting, with his vivid por

warmer welcome in the literary as well as family

circle, we have made arrangements for contribu

tions from MRS. Southworth, whose sketch of a

wife's trials and triumphs, published in the Era

n year ago, went the rounds of the American

Press; from GRACE GREENWOOD, many of whose

best friends have been long anxious to see her

fine talents engaged by the Anti-Slavery press;

and from a gentleman who, in the simplicity

purity, and genial humor of his delightful fiction,

reminds us more than any American writer of the

It is a difficult task, in a weekly Anti-Slavery

newspaper, to mingle literature with politics, so

discussion of the latter; and to keep both subor-

dinate to the presentation and advocacy of the Great Movement in behalf of Human Liberty, to

sustain which the paper was established. But

this task we shall strive to perform, hoping to

succeed by means of the arrangements we have

We need hardly say that these arrangements

are expensive, but we shall trust to the generous

zeal of our subscribers to extend our circulation so

as to secure us against loss in the outlay thus

made, for the purpose of investing the Anti-Sla-

very Press in this Capital of the Nation with a

character and an influence somewhat in keeping

with the magnitude of the Cause to which it is

Information about Oregon is desired by

one of our correspondents. We shall try soon to

furnish all the necessary information concerning

THE DANGER.

It is supposed by some that the Democratic

members of Congress will be anxious to preven

any action upon the Territorial Question at the

present session, for the purpose of embarrassing

The present Administration, whatever its

other vices, is not deficient in boldness. It is not

apt to shrink from any responsibility; and its am-

bition to signalize itself by grappling with great

questions, and settling them according to its own

views, has again and again been exhibited

Having secured vast acquisitions of territory

and thereby provoked a serious controvers

in relation to slavery, it would be proud t

furnish another proof of its vigor, by a fin

settlement of this question. Its indentifica

tion with the interests of slavery is another m tive impelling it in the same direction. We have

no doubt that, during the present session, it will

put forth its mightiest efforts to wring some com-

promise from Congress of the question in contro

ing. Every approachable member of Congress will be touched in his vulnerable point. Nor will

the present Administration work unaided : certain friends of the President elect, anxious to

save him from the embarrassing position in which the double-dealing policy of Northern and South-ern advocates have placed him, will be found

powerful auxiliaries. It would not surprise us to

see a concentration of all the Southern members

without distinction of party, banded, with some

misguided or bought men from the free States, in

How shall this peril be met and averted ? Let

the united press of Freedom speak out at once in

a language not to be misunderstood. Let the Free Soil and Wilmot Proviso members of Con-

gress understand each other in time; suffer no

distraction to creep into their councils; and not wait to be attacked, but forestall all attempts at

unprincipled compromise, by a prompt, united, bold announcement of their resolve to maintain the free institutions of our Territories. Let the

people beseige their Legislatures. Those of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania,

Rhode Island, Delaware, and Michigan, will mee

in the beginning of January. Those of Vermont.

New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, will be in ses sion the present month. Let them reiterate their protests against the extension of slavery, instruct

their Senators, and request their Representatives

sustain the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 178

No time should be lost. Their resolves should he laid before Congress before Executive Power has had time by its incidious arts to inveigle any

support of some kind of compromise.

ersy. The Missouri Compromise it would prefer, but Clayton's bill would do better than noth

the route for emigrants, &c.

Literary, and Social, from the West."

traiture and amusing satire.

productions of ZSCHOKKE.

just announced

pledged.

ssociation to both sides we hope.

Red " Dalling

ats, &c., at navy yards Which sums being deducted, will leave for one year's expense of the naval service, including in-valid and widows' pensions and the marine corps, \$5,997,946.58. I have the honor herewith to transmit a state-

ment from the Fourth Auditor's Office, showing the exact amount of appropriations and expendi-tures made for the entire public service under the

tures made for the entire public service under the control of the Navy Department in each year from the 30th of June, 1844, to the first day of July, 1848; by which it will appear that the aggregate amount of expenditures for the two fiscal years ending on the 30th of June, 1845 and 1846, amounted to 314,967,036 09, and the aggregate amount expended in the two years ending on the 30th June, 1848, was \$21,599,661.18.

"The first two were in time of peace; the last two embrace, with a trifling exception, the entire period of the war with Mexico. In the last two, it is worthy of remark, that for the construction of war steamers authorized by Congress, but not intended or expected to be employed in the war, and for other special objects, very considerable expenditures were made under appropriations for the purpose, so that the ordinary expenses of the naval service have been but slightly increased by the war with Mexico.

"On the first days of the last the results of the construction of the first days of the last two the first days of the last two the first days of the last two the construction for the first days of the last two the last two the war with Mexico.

the war with Mexico.

"On the first day of July last, it appears that there remained in the Treasury an unexpended balance of the year's appropriations for the naval service of \$3,295,630 57. Of this sum, one million seven hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and thinty delays of the approximate the control of the property wars control of the property wars.

seven hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and thirty dollars fifty-seven cents were carried to the anyther trade, and, as authorized by law, the balance remains subject to expenditure, if required during the current fiscal year.

"Besides the ships on the stocks, in ordinary, undergoing repairs, and in commission, and excluding navy yards and other public lands required for purposes of the navy, with their costly improvements, the reports herewith submitted show that the public property on hand for naval purposes amounts in the aggregate to \$9,400,370."

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 2, 1845 aliroads, 4,327,400 miles, coating leamboats, 4 335,300 miles, costing-ncies connected therewith saches, 14,555,188 miles, costing ther modes not specified, 17,744,191 miles, cost-Ing 751,500
And in addition thereto, for foreign mail service 100,500
The table of mail service, for the year ending the 30th of
June, 1849, made up from the state of the service as it stood
at the close of the year, exhibits, as compared with the table
of 1847, an increase in the length of the routes in the United

Leaving a balance of saving in the cost of our inland mails for 1848, as compared with 1847, of But the cost of foreign mails, which appears for the first time in the tables of this year, is And deducting from this the saving above stated

Leaves an excess of coat for 1849 over 1847 of . For this we have 2,124,650 miles more of annual transportation of our inland mails, and the conveyance of our foreign mails every other months, a distance of 3,800 miles and back. The new contracts made at the last annual lettings for the middle section, embracing New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohlo, wont into operation on the 1st July, 1847, and exhibit a saving for the current year, to end 30th of June nest, upon the cost of the same section for the past year, of \$61,674. This is a saving of nearly 12 per cent. Notwithstanding this reduction of cost, the service has been increased under the new contracts. The routes have been extended in distance 233 miles further, and in this way, and by greater frequency of trips, this section of ser-

Increase in service over the preceding year On 30th June, 1847, amounted to-lucrease over preceding year On 30th June, 1848 amounted to Reduction from the preceding year 4,235 Total reduction of cost in the 3 years - - -456,738

ations of the three years show that the mail ser-

umber of mail contractors in the service during the was 4,017, and the number of local and mail agents messengers 248, connected with the service on rail-d steamboats.

mails.

The foreign service, during the past year, has been increased by an additional steamer, the Hermann, being placed on the line between New York and Bremen, and monthly trips are now performed between these two cities with rega-

arity.
On the 17th of October last, the Isabel was placed on the
ine between Charleston and Havana, in compliance with the
contract with Messrs. Morticcal & Gourdin, and will hereaf-

na to Oregon.

The Secretary of the Navy has likewise employed the Fal-

ma to Oregon.

The Secretary of the Navy has likewise employed the Falcon on the line between Havana and Chagres, and she is expected to sail from Havana to Chagres in time for the mails to reach Fanama, and be forwarded by the California to the Territories on the Pacific coast. This Department has made a contract for the transportation of the mails across the lathman, from Chagres to Fanama; so that in future there will be a regular monthly mail from Charleston, by Havana, Chagres, and Panama, to Oregon.

The number of post offices on list July last was 16,169, being an increase during the vear of 1013. The number of offices set also the set of 1013. The number of offices are spointed during the year, was 4,121. Of this number, 2,169 were appointed in consequence of chaging sites of offices, 197 in consequence of realgulations, 184 in consequence of deaths, 240 in consequence of chaging sites of offices, 197 in consequence of removals, 3 in consequence of commissions renovals, 3 in consequence of commissions renewed, 5 in consequence of becoming Presidential appointments made between the 4th of March, 1845, and 1st of July, 1848, was 13,5607; of this number, the removals were 1,598; the balance were made in consequence of resignations, deaths, changes of the sites of the effects, or the establishment of new ones. The act of the 17th May, 1848, directing the accounts of postmasters, from the 1st Janary, 1847, to be readjusted, and that they be allowed their com-

postmasters.

The gross revenue of the year ending on 30th June last, including \$200,000 appropriated by the 12th section of the act of 3d Murch, 1847, for the postages of the Government, and the further sum of \$48,739 oldected from and belonging to the accounts of preceding years amounted to \$4,271,077. This sum exceeds that of the preceding year, \$425,184, being an increase of 10.77-100 per cent.; and exceeds the annual average of the nine years preceding the 1st July, 1845, \$6,453.

86,453.

Les letter postage, including the \$200,000 appropriated as above stated, amounted to \$3,550,304, exceeding that of the preceding year, \$225,791, being an increase at the rate of 9.09-100 per cent. The newspaper making an increase of \$124,174, which is equal per cent.

The following table exhibits the revenues, including the \$200,000 appropriated for the postages of the Government, as \$200,000 appropriated for the postages of the Government, as well as the expenditures from 1st July, 1845, to 30th June.

For year ending 30th June, 1846 83,487,199 84,084,296 Do. do. 1847 3,345,893 3,971,310 Do. do. 1848 4,371,977 4,326,800

Leaving a surplus over the estimated expendi-tures for the current year.

If the revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1850, shall increase at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the estimated revenue of 1849, the amount will be-Add surplus of 1849.

Annual appropriation for postages of Government imated means for 1850 .
penditures properly chargeable on the year hose will be increased during the present year by the follwing items: teamers from Charleston to Havana, three quar-ters. steamers from Charleston to Habana, ters
California and Oregon agent
Additional railroad service and agents
Ship Hermann, belonging to the Bremen line Expenditures for the year 1849 Estimated means of 1849 Surplus
The estimated expenditures of 1849
This sum will be increased for the year 1850 by
the following items:
Service on new post routes and railroads
Two additional steamers on the Panama line
Charleston and Hayana service, one quarter, not
included in 1849
Additional appropriation for Florida
California and Oregon agency, for 5 months, not
included in 1849.
Miscellaneous 428,336 4,402,045 Surplus for 1850 - - -There has accrued to the post office revenue, under the 12th section of the act of the 3d March, 1847, the following sums, to wit:
From 4th March to 3th June, 1847
Do.
do. 1848
Do.
do. 1849

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the very large sums estimated for foreign service, as well as the additional service required in the United States, the revenue of the Department, unalided by the appropriation of that act, will be equal to the expenditure, except the sum of \$37,219, at the close of the present year.

This statement of the operations of the act of 1945, upon the service and finances of the Department, confirms the opinion expressed in my last annual year. There are present over acce of postage will not only produce revenue enough to meet the expenditure, but leave a considerable surplus annually to be applied to the extension of the mall service, or would justify a still further reduction of the rates of postage."

of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, made at my re-quest.

The energy and zeal of the officers engaged in the collec-tion and disbursement of the funds of the Department, as well as the punctuality and promptitude of postmasters in making payments and settling their accounts, deserve the highest compared with wen as the punctuanty making payments and settling their accounts, deserve the highest commendation. It appears that, from the 1st of July, 1845, until the 30th of June, 1848, the revenue, exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$30,000 for services rendered the Government amounted to 11,538,644. The whole has been collected except the following sums:

\$544.192 Of the amount due 30th June, 1846, the sum of 262,019
262,019
Do. do. 1847, do. 5,656
796,992
Do. do. 1848, do. 25,714 Do. do. 1848, do. 25,714

More than half the sum reported for the last year will be probably collected within the next three months.

The balance yet due is less than one-third of one per cent. on the whole amount.

The last year's accounts have been generally collected without a resort to the courts of justice. Suits have been ordered in ninety-one cases, involving only the sum of \$3,271; whilst, during the same peried, one hundred and eight cases, formerly pending, have been settled, and the money paid, amounting to \$10,555. This large sum, collected within the three years, has been disbursed without the loss of a dollar, in payment of the public creditors, in due and proper time it is believed, without an exception.

Prior to let of July, 1846, there were debts due the Department, many of long standing, amounting to \$319,880. Of this sum, there has been collected within the past year \$10,899, and credits allowed upon the settlement of accounts of \$51,710, leaving yet a halance due the Department of \$257,361. A very large proportion of this sum will be probably lost.

The present rates of postage will afford ample means to

of \$517i0, leaving yet a balance due the Department of \$257.36i. A very large proportion of this sum will be probably lost.

The present rates of postage will afford ample means to meet the expenditure and probable increase of the service, and leave a surplus that will in a few years enable the Department to repay the Treasury the amount received from it since the passage of the act of 1845.

Under these circumstances, shall a further reduction of the postages be made?

Whatever may be the system adopted, the means for its support must be paid in some way by a tax on the people, for whose benefit its established. In the United States, upon its point, there has been little or no diversity of opinion. That it should be collected of those who enjoy the benefits of the system, by a charge on the matter conveyed in the mails, is so obviously just, as scarcely to have been questioned. It does not enable them to participate in its advantages should be called on by other modes of taxation to contribute to its support. The revenues arising from it have not herstofure been applied to any other purpose, except for a short time during the war of 1812; nor have the revenues derived from other sources been applied to its use, except to aid in the effort recently made for its improvement. It has been made to depend upon itself, and thereby giving to the Government the best security for the faitful administration of its finances.

Perhaps no other means could be adopted more equitable and inst.

2716,673

A large number of the people have little or no connection with the mail system. To subject that class to share the burden of its support, by a direct tax, or by imposts levied upon the necessaries of life, would meet, it is believed, the approbation of but few disinterested citizens. If this be the correct principle, of which the undersigned has no doubt, every letter or package conveyed in the mails should pay a just and fair proportion of its cost of transportation, and other expenses attending the delivery. There should be no exception, Any departure from it would unnecessarily increase the approximation.

increase the amount to others who were taxed for its maintenance.

In ascertaining a standard by which the rates are to be adjusted, the cost on different routes in the save rad sections of the Union, the distance to be conveyed, the expense in the offices, of receiving, forwarding, and delivery, are too minute and unimportant to deserve much consideration.

The best, and the only practicable criterion, will be the expense of the whole system compared with the revenue, and the adoption of such a rate as experience shows to be enough to make the one meet the other, approaching as nearly as possible the cost.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1845, the rates of postage on letters were adjusted according to the number of pieces, making each one a single letter, and different suma paid, according to the distance they were conveyed, as if that was the principal element in estimating the cost. The principle was not entirely abandoned by the act of 1845, though much simplified and improved; while charging by the piece is entirely surrendered, and the more just and equitable made, by weight, substituted. Experience proved that the rates, prior to the passage of that act, were too high for the purposes of revenue. For a series of years prior to that time, the expenditures regularly exceeded the income, exhibiting an annual average deficiency of about \$125,000 for the eight years preceding the passage of the act. These deficiencies occurred while the transportation gradually diminished, within the last four or five years, about twelve thousand miles in extent: so that if the high rates of postage had

time, the expenditures regularly exceeded the income, exhibiting an annual average deficiency of about § 125,000 for the eight years preceding the passage of the act. These deficiencies occurred while the transportation gradually diminished, within the last four or five years, about twelve thousand miles in extent; so that it the high rates of postage had been continued, the service must have been greatly of minished, or large sums of money drawn annually from the Tressury for its use.

The act of 1845 reduced the rates of postage more than one-half, and substituted the half ounce for a single letter, in lieu of the single piece of paper.

At the close of the first year, 30th June, 1846, the deficiency proved much less than was expected, only amounting to \$557,098, and at the end of the second year only to \$257,17, while at the end of the third year there was found a surplus of \$172,232 beyond the proper expenses of the year, notwithstanding the very great increase in the service in each of the years. This was caused not only by an increase of the revenue, but by a reduction of the expenditures nearly equaling the increase. That, however, exceeded the expectation of the friends of the act.

The increased business in the offices, and the improvement of the revenue under the present rates of postage, isads to the conclusion, that the ten cent rate may be dispensed with at the close of the present year, for such other modifications of that act, as have been suggested in my former retions of that act, as have been suggested in my former retions of that act, as have been suggested in my former retions of the accurate the paying letters which passed through mate was made of the paying letters from the it appeared that the number of letters paying postage, including ship and stemmboat letters, and pictures, and provided in the mails, dropped letters, and printed circulars, amounted to 52 173,480. An estimate upon the same principle, for the year ending the paying tetters which have one fourth, and less than one-third,

for the want of means to meet any probab e increase in the service.

One other consequence, expected by the friends of the act of 1845, and which was relied on as a certain means of improving the revenue, has not been realized. It was confidently believed that by anch a reduction in the rates of postage, the business of the expresses would be inade suproditable and be abandoned. This has not been the case. The business, it is believed, between the principal cities, is continued with much activity, and the revenue scriously impaired by it. In a recent number of the Pathfinder, published in Boston, the names of 235 cities and villages are given, which are regularly and most of them, doubtless, conveying letters regularly out of the mails. The penalties now imposed by law are sufficient for their suppression, if proper means were placed in the hands of the Bepartment for their detection; but it is believed that no rate of postage which would cover the expenses of the system, could be adopted, sufficiently low to induce them to abandon it.

In settling the rates of postage, it is not unimp rismt to have them correspond with the current and legal coins of the Lunited States. The fewer the rates, the more convenient to the postmasters in performing their duties in their offices, and less liable to err in keeping their accounts, and settling. Simplicity in the rates, as well as in the mode of keeping their accounts, will promote cheapmens as well as regularity their accounts.

with the Department.

mplicity in the rates, as well as in the mode of keeping racounts, will promote cheapness as well as regularity retransportation and delivery of the mails.

would be more just, and probably yield as much revenue as the present rates.

Third—All other printed matter, of whatever nature or kind, should be rested with double newspaper postage. Letters containing articles of value, upon the application of the rriter, should be registered, and a receipt taken for the delivery, and triple letter postage charged.

The principles suggested for regulating the inland postage apply with equal force to the foreign, except that the service is much more expensive, and would require an increased rate. Uniformity in the rate is not less important in the one than in the other. The number and different amount of rates new charged by law are very inconvenient to the public, as well as to the officers in the discharge of their duties. F. rty cents are now charged to or from California and Oregon; thirty cents to or from Panana; twenty-four cents to Europe; twenty cents to Charges; twelve and a half cents to Hayana; six cents when delivered at the ports of landing; two cents in addition to the regular postage, when taken in the mails; one cent to the partmaster when sent out of the country. It is believed that one uniform rate of fifteen cents might be advantageously adopted for the foreign postage, and finade applicable to our Territories on the Pacific, and produce more revenue than the charges now made.

In addition, the Post Office Department, under the direction of the President, should have power to raise or lower these rates of postage, whenever it becomes necessary, on account of the competition from other countries, and to impose restrictions upon the vessels of any foreign nation. When such powers are given to the post offices in other countries, such restrictions may be imposed, when Congress is not in session, as may deprive the vessels of the United States of any participation in carrying letters. This was into the session, as may deprive the vessels of the United States of any participation in carrying letters. This was another from the Lords of the Tressury, in Great Bri

an an more excusively used than at any former period; and as the privilege is enlarged, the abuses under it increase. The immense mass of free matter sent through the mails necessarily require a higher and more expensive grade of service, to enable the contractors to transport it. It is not unusual for coach service to be demanded, on routes yielding comparatively nothing, for the transportation of public documents and other free matter. Over one route, a double daily line of four-horse post coaches has become indispensable. Some estimate may be formed of the additional expense of transportation from the fact reported from the city post office, that in seven days, from the 6th until the 12th day of August last, inclusive, 450 bags of free matter, weighing 35,550 pounds, averaging daily 5,073 pounds, passed through his office. Upon inquiry, it appears that between the last of December and the last of October last, there was a room the two Houses of Congress, through the mails, about five millions of conies at apossibles and other matter weighing under two ounces, and about one hundred and seventy-seven thousand public documents, besides the letters written by the members of the House of Representatives; and there remained to be forwarded more than one-half of the public documents ordered to be printed at the last session. Such a mass of matter thrown upon the mails must necessarily add to the cost of transportation, retard the progress of the mails, and produce a great proportion of the failures that are made on the unimproved routes in the newer sections of the country. But this is not all; the Department is compelled to pay the postunasters, whose compensation does not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, two cents for the delivery of each free letter or document. A large proportion of the country. But this is not all; the Department is compelled to pay the postunasters, whose compensation does not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, two each for the defice of the country of the mails, and produce a great your papers, and you will see the precious mementoes. We are anxious to have all our sub-scribers renew bafore the times of their subscripof our third volume It will pain us to part com-

re-rail is authority was given to sell them at a slight per cent. discount at the Department, so as to make it an object to stationers and other traders to keep them on hand for the accommodation of the public.

The pre-payment of official communications from the Executive branch of the Government is now made by a specific appropriation annually. Similar provision might be made by the Legislative branch, or a specific sum allowed each member, to cover official communications to and from them. The pre-payment of mailable matter, at the proposed low rates, would not, it is believed, materially diminish the number of lotters sent in the mails, and, in connection with the general use of the adhesive stamps, will simplify the transaction of business in the offices, the settlement of their accounts, and concentrate the funds of the Department at the centre of business in the different sections of the Union, where the money is needed, and in a great degree avoid the hazards incident to the collection and transmission of funds to the places where they can be made available.

Other suggestions, for the improvement of the act of 1845, have been made in my former reports, which I deem it unnecessary to repeat.

have been made in my normer reports, which I deem it unnecessary to repeat.

It may not be inappropriate to remark, that those connected with administrative duties of this Department could not but have observed that there has been, for some years past, a strong feeling pervading the country, that the system had been conducted by an organized corps, extending throughout the Illain, into sever neighborhood, under the control of as to provide entertainment for the lovers of the

demoralising in their tendencies, and injuriously affecting the purity of elections.

Whilst such apprehensions are entertained by a respectable portion of the community, a want of confidence in the honesty and correctness of the officers, however pure and upright in their conduct, soon shows itself, seriously injuring the business of the offices, and bringing discredit on the system itself. The post-office system was designed for business purposes, for the cultivation of the social and friendly feelings among the citizens of the different sections of the Union, and should be in ne wise connected with the party politics of the day. This will give that degree of confidence in its agents necessary ts render it the most useful to the people. There does not seem any reason why this business and social agents from the officers of the courts of justice, or the accounting officers of the Government. If it were believed that the latterofficers performed the duties assigned them with a view to the advancement of party purposes, public opinion would soon correct the evil. If the Post Office were alike exempt from political influence and party contests, public confidence would be maintained, and the best interests of the system promoted.

# THE RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.

the next Administration, by imposing upon Full tables of the returns of the late election in some of the the responsibility of settling the controversy This policy has in fact been insisted on in several Democratic papers, but we doubt whether it will we give the footings up of several not yet recorded in on he adopted. KENTUCKY. - 61,260 Crittenden - 51,988 Powell -

Clay's majority - 19,272 Crittenden's maj - 8,421

Taylor and or or our part run to serum and 49,720 Taylor's majority -Democratic loss from 1844 - - Democratic loss since August -What became of the 8.325 Democrats who voted for Pow VIRGINIA.

All but two counties heard from officially. The Richmon Enquirer save the majority for Case is 1,462. Polk's major ty was 5,893. Democratic loss in Virginia, 4,431. This li ratic candidate. MISSISSIPPI. The official table foots up-Cass - 26,398 Polk - -Taylor - 25,579 Clay - -

Cass's majority . 819 Polk's majority 5.990 Reduction of Democratic majority . . . 5,101 The Democrata of Mississippi were as little pleased as the rest of their slaveholding brothren with a nor LOUISIANA. Taylor's majority 2,893 Polk's majority . 699 INDIANA.

MICHIGAN. Casa's majority over Taylor -Polk's majority over Clay

Taylor and Van Buren over Casa FLORIDA-OCTOBER ELECTION Middle Florida Total- 4 4,145 3,646 Cabell's majority, 577; Brown's majority, 499; total Con

MASSACHUSETTS.—The complete returns from the fifth Congressional district give Allen, Free Soil, 6,604; Hudson, Whig, 4,308; Davis, Democrat, 3,687. Missount -- Returns for all but eight c 6,437 majority .- Cincinnali bitelligencer ILLINOTS.—Official returns from 93 counties give the following result: Cass, 51,784; Taylor, 48,130; Van Buren, 15,524; Cass over Thylor, 3,550. The seven counties to be

previous notice, submitted the following bill for the admission of California, &c., as a State. It consin. - The Legislature of Wisconsin is said was read twice, and ordered to be printed: A Bill for the admission of California in the Union a.

Congress reserves to itself the right, at any time it may choose to exercise the same, of forming and admitting new States out of any portion of said territory which lies east of the summit of the range known as the Sierra Nevada, or California mountains: And provided, jurther, That the United States reserve unto themselves all rights of property in the public domain and other property ceded by said treaty, free from taxes and assessments of any kind by said State; and also the power of disposing of the same, including the right of adjusting all claims and titles to the same, derived from foreign Governments, in such manner as Congress shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted. That all the t may choose to exercise the same, of forming and MR. PALFREY.—The friends of Free Soil everywhere wi ejoice to find that this faithful friend of Freedom has a plu-ality of the votes in the fourth district. This is indeed a gratifying result. The plurality must be made a majority OUR NEW VOLUME - IMPORTANT ARRANGE-

sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere in the United States. The said State shall be divided into two judicial districts, to be known as the Eastern and Western districts of California; and that portion thereof which lies west of the maridian of locality de few Weshington shall colume of the Rra. Circulars have been sent to tention they have received: we hope they will have been addressed to some of our friends who neridian of longitude from Washington shall constitute the Western district, and all that part of said territory east of said meridian line shall comprise the Eastern district. A district court shall be held in each of said districts, to consist of the business of sending bills. Look carefully in shall be held in each of said districts, to consist of one judge in each, who shall reside therein, and be called the district judge. The said judges in their respective districts shall hold three sessions of their courts summally, to commence on the first Mondays in June, October, and February, in each year; and the said judges shall, in their respective districts, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were given by law to the judges of the Kentucky district, under an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," and an act entitled "An act in addition to an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved the 2d day of March, 1793, and the acts supplemental thereto. The said judges shall each aptions expire, so that they may be put to no incon-venience by the stoppage of their papers, and that we may know how large an edition to issue pany with any of them, so agreeable has been the What principles and measures we intend to support in our third volume, they have already learned by our Prospectus: what are our arrangemental thereto. The said judges shall each appoint his own clerk, who shall receive and keep ments for the Literary, Miscellaneous, and Home the records of the court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive for services performed by him the same fees to which the clerk of the The Anti-Slavery Movement and Politics generally will absorb to a great extent our attention-

Kentucky court is entitled for similar services. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each of said districts, a district judge, an attorney for the United States, and a marshal. The judges Our friend and associate, Mr. Whittier, will shall each receive an annual salary of two thou-and dollars, to commence from the date of ap-pointment, and be paid at the Troasury of the United States. The district attorney shall, in will take up new and interesting topics in serial addition to his stated fees, be paid, by the United States, two hundred dollars annually, as full com-pensation for extra services. The marshal shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are provided for and prescribed to marshals in other districts, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars an nually, as a compensation for all extra services. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, until the

next general census and apportionment, the said State shall be entitled to two Representatives in The reader will be pleased to learn, as we are o announce, that the Misses Carey, A. Duganne, the Congress of the United States and others, with whom they are familiar, will Want of room prevents full comment. How the continue their poetic contributions. people, living two thousand miles apart, are to What more shall we say? To secure the Era

nite in the organization of a State Government, the election of its officers, and the administration of justice, doth not appear. Any project, however monstrous, if it can be sed to serve the point of etiquette with slaveholders, will receive favor among certain Senators. It will be observed that the eastern boundary of the new State is not defined.

One object of the scheme, we perceive, is, to pave the way for the absorption of the greater portion of New Mexico by Texas, and its con-

forever resist the admission of one State to be hereafter formed, which shall tolerate slavery. Gentlemen, the question cannot be dodged.

#### For the National Era THE PEACE CONVENTION AT BRUSSELS.

Still in thy streets, oh Paris! doth the stain

Of blood defy the cleansing autumn rain; Still breaks the smoke Messina's ruins through

And Naples mourns that new Bartholomew
When squalid beggary, for a dole of bread,
At a crown'd murderer's beck of license, fed
The yawning trenches with her noble dead; Still, doomed Vienna, through thy stately halls.
The shell goes crashing and the red shot falls, And, leagued to crush thee on thy Danube's side, The bearded Croat and Bosniak spearman ride; Still in that vale where Himmalaya's stow Melts round the cornfields and the vines below The Sikh's hot cannon, answering ba'l for ball, Flames in the breach of Mouttan's shattered wall; On Chenab's side the vulture seeks the slain, Ard Sutleje paints with blood its banks again "What folly, then," the faithless critic cries, With sneering lip, and wise, world-knowing eyes, "While fort to fort and post to post repeat The cesseless challenge of the war-drum's heat, And round the green earth, to the church-bell's chime, The morning gun-fire of the camp keeps time, To dream of peace amidst a world in arms, Like tipplers answering Father Mathew's call The sullen Spaniard and the mad-cap Gaul, .
The bull-dog Briton yielding but with life. The Yankee swaggering with his Bowie kt ife, The Russ from banquets with the vulture shared, The blood still dripping from his amber beard, Quitting their mad Berserker dance to hear The dull, meek droning of a drab-coat seer;

Leaving the sport of Presidents and Kings, Where men for dice each titled gambler flings, To meet alternate on the Seine and Thames. For tea and gossip, like old country dames. No! let the cravens plead the weakling's cant, Let Cobden cipher, and let Vincent rant. Let Sturge preach peace to democratic throngs And Burritt, stammering through his hundred Repeat in all his ghostly lesson o'er, Timed to the pauses of the battery's roar, Check Ban or Kaiser with a barricade Of 'Olive Leaves' and 'Resolutions' made, Spike guns with pointed scripture-texts, and hope To enseize navies with a windy trope; Still shall the Glory and the Pomp of War Along their train the shouting millions draw; Still dusty Labor to the passing Brave His cap shall doff, and Beauty's kerchief wave; Still shall the Bard to Valor tune his song, Still Hero-worship kneel before the Strong; Rosy and sleek, the sable-gowned divine O'er his third bottle of suggestive wine, To plum'd and sworded auditors shall prove Their trade accordant with the Law of Love;
And Church for State, and State for Church shall fight, And both agree, that Might alone is Right! Despite of sneers like these, oh, faithful few!

Who dare to hold God's word and witness true, Whose clear eyed faith transcends our evil time. And o'er the present wilderness of crime Sees the calm Future with its robes of green, Its fleece-flecked mountains, and soft streams to Still keep the path which duty bids 3e tread, Though worldly-wisdom shake its cautious head No truth from Heaven descends upon our spher Without the greeting of the skeptic's sneer, Desied and mocked at, till its blessings fall Then o'er Earth's war field, till its strife shall cease, Like Morven's harpers sing your song of peace; As in old fable rang the Thracian's lyre Midst howl of fiends and roar of penal fire, Till the fierce din to pleasing murmurs fell, And love subdued the maddened heart of hell. And love subdued the maddened heart of hell.
Loud, once again, that holy song atongue,
Which the glad angels of the Advent sung,
Their cradle-anthem for the Baviour's birth,
Glory to God, and peace unto the earth!
Through the mad Discord send that calming word
Which wind and wave on wild Genneseroth heard,
Lift in Christ's name His Cross against the Sword
Not vain that release which the prochets are Not vain the vision which the prophets saw. Skirling with green the fiery waste of war, Through the hot sand-gleam looming soft and salm On the sky's rim the fountain-shading palm. On the sky's rim the fountain-shading palm.
Still lives for Earth which flends so long have tred,
The great hope resting on the truth of Go t—
Evil shall cease, and Violence pass away,
d the tired world breathe free through a long Sabbath da

The foregoing article was crowded out of last week's paper by the President's message.

Since then, a new device to evade the Slavery question has been attempted.

Mr. Borland, already elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sevier, former Senator from Arkansas, has also been elected United States Mr. Douglas, last Monday, in pursuance of Senator for six years from the 4th March next. pired term of Mr. Sevier, former Senator from Arkansas, has also been elected United States

# TAYLOR REPUBLICAN PARTY."

There are indications that the work of disorganization in the old parties, commenced during the late canvass for the Presidency, has received Be it enacted, &rc., That all that portion of the territory of the United States which was acquired by the "treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February 2, 1845," shall be one State, and the same is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, by the name and title of the State of California: Provided, That Congress reserves to itself the right at any time.

On what principles, under what leadership, the old Whig party intends to rally, it is impossible to predict: indeed, where that party is, no man can tell. It was not the Whig party, we repeat; it was General Taylor who triumphed in the late election. We speak not at random. High Whig, or what was, Whig authority, sustains the assertion. So well convinced are many of the old Whig leaders of the truth of the statement, that they have announced the project of a new organization, to be styled " The Taylor Republican Party." The Hon. John M. Clayton was the first con-

spicuous advocate of Taylor, who broached this scheme. In a speech delivered at Brandywine Springs, on the 28th of October last, he thus shuffled saide the old Whig party:

"We are on the eve of a revolution in the politics of the country. A new and mighty party is rearing its gigantic form before the world. It is not merely the Whig party, nor yet the Democratic party—not the Native party nor the Foreign party—not the Free Soil party nor the Slavery party—it is the great Taylor Republican party,—of which the distinguished characteristic is identical with that which brought the old, the real, the genuine, Democratic party into power in 1801 The shibboleth of their party is the right of the majority to govern. It is utterly opposed to kingly power under a republican name. It will tolerate no monocracy, no monarchy, no aristocracy, no toryism. No disguise, under falsely as sumed names, will be permitted to gull or deceive it. Republican it is and will remain, and it will gather and grow as long as our Constitution and country shall endure."

The North American, of Philadelphia, placed "We are on the eve of a revolution in the poli-

The North American, of Philadelphia, placed this extract at the head of its columns, declaring its intention to keep it there-and it added-"None of our political friends can read i "None of our political friends can read it without perceiving that it expresses the true doctrine, true for to-day and for to-morrow, in regard to the great party which now labors for the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. It is the great Republican party, whose cause is that of the People versus their would-be rulers—the cause of right constitutional government and true Democratic freedom—the cause of Congress. It is from them by the elevation of our Chief to the Chair of Washington, by sustaining his Ad-Democratic Freedom—the cause of Democracy itself against veto-coracy—the cause of Congress, the States, and twenty millions of freemen, against the tyranny of the one-man power, as claimed by the insolence of a Presidential candidate, and sustained by the servility of the band of office-hold-ing demagogues who would make him their and the country's master. It is a party in which all true citizens who love the Republic, and hate monarchical sentiments and practices, can meet on a common basis, and fraternize in a common facility, uniting their afforts for a common on a common basis, and traternize in a common feeling, uniting their efforts for a common purpose—a party which is daily swelled by such accessions, and deserves to receive them. In a word, "the great Taylor Republican party," which Mr. Clayton shows to be identical in principle with "the old Demogratic party," of isolating the with "the old Demogratic party," of isolating the with "the old Demogratic party," of isolating the statement of the common party of its principle with "the old Demogratic party," of isolating the statement of the common party of its party of the common party of the common party of its party of the common party of ciple with "the old Democratic party" of 1801 and destined, like it, to be a mighty, a victorious.

permanent one."

We dismissed all this from our thoughts at first, as innocent clap-trap-a rhetorical patriot ism always in vogue during an electioneering canvass, and designed to inveigle the simple. But we were mistaken. The supposed sham turns out to be a reality. The work of organizing a new party has been seriously commenced at Whig headquarters in Philadelphia. The men, the plan, the principles and purposes of this new party will be understood by the following edito-

TAYLOR REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. In our columns of this morning we publish sequent conversion into slave soll, while at the same time a chance is given for the toleration of Slavery in California under State authority.

The friends of Free Soil will not consent to this greatistion of New Mexico and they will be sequently supported by the state of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the state of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the decimal of the voters of the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the city and the voters of the city and county of Philadelphis, who sidd in the voters of the voter who desire to give to his Administration an energetic and united support, to meet together on a common platform on terms of perfect equality, and in a spirit of fraternal concord.

rial in the North American of the 29th nlt .

in a spirit of fraternal concord.

is a fact, which no sensible man desires to eal, and no truthful man will venture to deny, that the victory in this State—and especially in the county of Philadelphia—was achieved, not by Whigs alone, but by a union of the entire Whig party with thousands of conscientious men who had previously been connected with other and had previously been connected with other and different party organizations. This union re-sulted from no political management or intrigue, from no arrangement of leaders with leaders for the mere distribution of spoils; but it resulted from the deep-seated conviction of the people themselves, that their interests had been sacrificed, and their dearest rights disregarded, by the existing dynasties, and from an equally deepexisting dynasties, and from an equally deepseated determination to overthrow those dynasties. Into this union, under the pressure of the
public necessities, men of all party denominations
entered; and, first at the Governor's election, and
subsequently at the Presidential election, concentrated their efforts to achieve the great triumphs
which those elections secured. And it is with a
view of perpetuating those triumphs—of permanently establishing the principles that the people,
through their chosen representatives, should
govern, unrestrained by the will of one man—that
the industry of the country shall be protected
against ruinous foreign competition—that the
Government shall not be permitted to dissociate
its own interests from the interests of the citizens
at large—it is for the purpose of securing, in
this section at least, the predominance of those
principles, that this meeting has been called, and
the Association it intends to form has been proposed.

The basis of the Tarley Parable proposed to the purpose of the called and

The basis of the Taylor Republican Associa tion will be the creed proclaimed by General Taylor himself in his letter to Captain Allison That creed is so familiar to all, that it need not That creed is so familiar to all, that it need not be repeated here. It recognises the popular sovereignty in its broadest and amplest sense. It disavows the dangerous and despotic practice of undue Executive authority. It regards public place and power not as mere vehicles of personal or partisan aggrandizement, but as great trusts to be administered for the general welfare.

be administered for the general welfare.

Upon this simple but comprehensive platform, Whigs and Democrats, Natives and naturalized citizens, can all gather together, and join their labors in maintaining and defending those rights which corrupt rulers have assailed, and protecting those interests which the same class of rulers have endangered.

We have no doubt the meeting to-night will be large and harmoning and waterest at helica.

large and harmonious; and we trust and believe that its action will be such as to promote, in the wiscest and best way, the great object for which it If this example be generally followed, th

Whig party will cease to be; but it is certainly part of a general scheme of policy concocted by the leading friends of General Taylor. The plain object is, to substitute a new party for the Whig party, with a new basis and a new title— the basis, the Allison Letter, the title, the Taylor Republican party.

It is certainly a novel spectacle, that an old, re-

spectable party, embracing, from time to time, nearly one-half the American People, illustrated during its career by numerous statesmen of distinguished talents, should be unceremoniously pushed aside by its recognised leaders, to make way for a new party, which has received its life, its creed, its title, from a mere soldier, who has never held civil office, who has passed forty years

tegether. Are there not other elections coming, and shall this great patriotic army be dissolved?

He had heard, with surprise, that there was some of his life in the camp, and who has never paid any attention to the political questions that have agitated the country! How many of the Whig People will be found consenting to the new arrangement, we know not. Names, with some men, stand for principles; and when the name of John M. Clayton is recognised as chief architect of the new party, multitudes of confiding Whigs will inquire no further.

ter of General Taylor; which, as our readers recollect, enumerated no principles, avowed pref. country. It would erence for no measures of public policy. It was all quarters." President, is to constitute the basis, the entire platform of a party, which, while it can have nothing to do with a Presidential election for

four years to come, will be bound to engage in numerous elections for members of the State Legislatures and for Congress, that must decide on the very questions concerning which the Allison Letter is silent!

It would rather puzzle one of these Taylor Re publicans to tell what great things his party is to non-slaveholding States, from which we are pre- accomplish. "We go for the right of the majority to govern !" he exclaims-" that is our principle. cratic party can never be united again upon the Who denies it? Are bills passed in Congress by Baltimore platform. Nothing but the incorpora- a minority? Does anybody propose that the tion of the Anti-Slavery principle in its creed majority shall be governed by the minority? Is it the intention of the Taylor Republican members of Congress to pass a law that the majority shall govern?

"You don't take the idea," he persists. I mean that we go against the exercise of the Veto power, except in cases of a clear violation of the Constitution, or manifestly hasty legislation." Well. the President-elect is with you. What do you want more? Is the Taylor Republican party in Congress about to propose that the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit the exercise of the Veto power, except as before excepted? Do you intend to make that, the great question of the next Administration? "Oh, but we are utterly opposed to monocracy.

monarchy, aristocracy, and toryism." Ah! this, then, is your platform. You intend to pass a bill in the next Congress, against the toleration of monocracy, monarchy, aristocracy, and torv-The theory of the oriental philosopher, accord-

ing to which the world rested on the back of a tortoise, has found its rival in this new project, which proposes to build an immense party on the basis of the Allison Letter. Since writing the foregoing, a large meeting

called by some thousands of the citizens of Phila delphia, has been held in that place, the report of the proceedings of which is published at length in the North American. The meeting organized by the election of a President, and almost innumerable Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The following address and resolutions were submitted by Judge Coxe, and adopted :

ADDRESS.

The military career of General Taylor has closed, and the hero of many a hard-fought field, the Chair of Washington, by sustaining his Administration in carrying out the wholesome principles which were involved in the contest, and for whose violation the present Federal Adminis-tration has been rebuked and repudiated by the

People.

We have thought it expedient, for this purpose, to establish an Association of the friends of General Taylor, under the name of the Taylor

Republican Association.
Without intending at this time to dilate upor the principles and policy of the Taylor Republican party, it may be proper to state that our Association is based upon the great principles of popular sovereignty, as proclaimed by General Taylor in his celebrated Allison Letters, prior to his election, and now fully ratified by his countrymen.

These principles of popular rights and public interest will afford useful and intellectual occupation to the Society, while its exertions in the support of President Taylor and his Administration, in future local and general operations, are too obvious to require us to dwell on them in The Association will also present to all the

friends of General Taylor a point of union which has not heretofore existed, and which is generally desired by them, and required by the interests of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting do now resolve itself into a Society, to be called The Taylor Repub-

Resolved, That a Committee of — be appoint-

ed to prepare and report a constitution f Resolved, That we congratulate all the People

upon their triumph in the election of their can-didate, General Zachary Taylor, to the Presitheir rights, their interests, and the Constitution of our country; and that we pledge ourselves to sustain the Taylor cause with industry and real, to the best of our ability, in the Ass have instituted. The Allison Letter, it seems, is to be the store-

house of wisdom for the new party. Its principles will afford "a useful and intellectual occupation to its members. Night after night the old politicians, who have become as little children, and the young ones, who have no need to become such, will assemble with devout eagerness to improve their intellects by a profound study of-the mystical doctrine of the Veto Power, as propounded in the Allison Letter. The newly discovered and sublime truth that the "majority ought to govern" always, except when the President thinks their government unconstitutional, and that other original Taylor Republican doctrine, as expounded by the Hon. John M. Clayton, that no toleration ought to be given to "mo-nocracy, mo-narchy, aris-tocracy, and toryism," will strengthen and expand their intellectual organization till it almost rival that which gave those principles birth.

But passing by the intellectual part of this enertainment, let us look at the political bearings After the Address and Resolutions, the rhetoric

followed. Mr. Meredith stated that he was present, because he was a Republican. Dr. Mitchell said "there was a time when he (General Taylor) stood before the People only as a great and glorious military hero; but the progress of time revealed new traits in the old chief, and gave to his character the glory of a second Washington!" Mr. McMichael, one of the proprietors and editors of the North American, said : "That he did not wonder that men who had

"That he did not wonder that men who may hitherto belonged to various parties should display a little hesitation in coming forward to unite thus in a new organization. But it must come to this in the end. The election of General Taylor was not a party but a national triumph, and he will be the President not of a party, but the whole People. As such an Executive, he will not be influenced by cliques, factions, or cabals. He said he knew that there were those who thought the movement premature. To such he would say, that this is but the germ of a movement which must eventually spread all over the country.

"Mr. McM. said, that in all his speeches in the

late canvass he had asked for the election of Gen hate canvass he had asked for the election of Gen. Taylor, not as the candidate of a party, but of the whole independent People. The canvass was attended with success; and he was free to say, that had not the People of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, rallied around the old chief, he could not have been elected. And now that success had been attained, this movement endeavored to effect an organization which should give permanency to our triumph."

Charles B. Penness said: Charles B. Penrose said:

"That the Taylor party of Pennsylvania, at the late election, was composed of 185,000 voters, men of all parties. Unless some such movement as this is made, how can that vast body be kept together by common principles and common feelings?...
It may be objected that now, immediately after the battle has been fought and won, is not the moment for such a formation. In his opinion, this was just the time. The parts which cohered to form the Taylor party needed such an organization to keep them together. Are there not other elections coming. Are there not other election

question by J. M. Kennedy, "as to whether this But the platform of the Taylor Republican was intended to be a city, state, or national moveparty is a rare one. It is simply the Allison Let. ment, the speaker replied that this was the germ was intended to be a city, state, or national moveof a movement which would spread all over the country. It would be responded to promptly from

merely a definition of the rule which in General Taylor's judgment, ought to govern the exercise of the Veto power by the President—not an expression of opinion concerning a single question in which the American People are interested. And this definition of the Veto power of the its wake. This announcement was received with

not as a Native, not as a Whig, not as a Democrat, but as an indepedent man. The People would rally to its support."

Enough. The Whig party adopted an independent ent candidate, who professed no opinions respect-ing any political question; and, to harmonize its position with his, the Philadelphia Convention refrained from the utterance of any opinions General Taylor was elected by the People, by men of all organizations, say these leading Whigs of Philadelphia. "What, then, shall we do? must follow the example set by the Philadelphia Convention, and make the position of General Taylor our position. Where he goes, we will go; what he believes, we will believe; his people shall be our people, his will, our will. We are no longer Whigs, or Natives, or Democrats-we are simply the People, or, to be more definite, Taylor Republicans — his name, our name; his creed on the veto power, our sole platform! The Whig party was—it performed its mission—it is not. Peace to its ashes, whence has arisen a Party, still better adapted to the crisis."

As this disorganization of the Whig Party has already been consummated at Philadelphia, and a similar work is to be carried on throughout the country, the question which every man, hitherto a Whig, has to decide, is, "where shall I go?" To help to a right decision, we will would refer him to the resolutions agreed upon by the Buffalo Convention, in support of which, at the late election, three hundred thousand voters cast their votes. The badge of these men is, not devotion to a man, but a series of well-defined, all-important principles. There is something in the title, "Free Democracy," more compatible with the intelligence and self-respect of a free People, than in that of "Taylor Republicans."

### LITERARY NOTICES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. V. De

This has been pronounced by several journals the best number of the Massachusetts Quarterly yet issued; and we concur in the opinion. The subjects are well chosen, and treated generally in a masterly style. It opens with a characteristic article, from the pen of Theodore Parker, we should judge, on the Political Destination of Amer ica. There is little formal logic, but a great deal of genius about it; and where the writer does not permit his intensity of thought to urge him into extravagance, he is witty, profound, and eloquent by turns. The important subjects of Postal Reform and the Free Soil movement, occupy a large space in this number.

The London Quarterly is largely literary The affairs of the Germanic States, France, Italy, and Ireland, are discussed somewhat briefly while literary reviews occupy a large proportion

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. October, 1848. New York

The opening article on Mills's Political Econ omy presents a view of the remedies of social evils, different from that embraced in the radical comments of the Westminster on the same work.

A long article on Revolution and Reform undertakes to harmonize conservatism and progress A learned dissertation follows on Ethnology o the science of races. Some literary reviews are given, and the number closes with an article on the state of Europe, the only one on foreign af-

THE DAGUERRECTYPE AND FORRION MISCELLANY. BOS

A compilation, in part, from the periodical publications of England, France, and Germany. It is handsomely got up, appearing in successive numbers on the second and fourth Saturdays of year, each of 500 pages. The terms are \$3 per annum, always in advance.

It has reached its third volume, of which we have received four numbers. It seems to us that the selections are made with good taste, and so as to provide a delightful entertainment for readers. The design of the work is furnish the American public " with a faithful view of all the noblest efforts made in the great world of European lite-

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. December 16, 1848. Boston: E. Littell & Co.

Our readers have doubtless noticed from time to time the advertisement in our columns of this mirror of foreign literature. It is an admirably conducted publication, and has lately enhanced its value by securing the correspondence of Mr. Walsh, so long the Paris correspondent of the

Although we do not always sympathize with his spirit, or approve his principles, we like to read his letters, for the facts they contain, and the excellent digest they present of the course of events and the opinions of the press abroad.

THE THEOLOGICAL LECTURES OF THE LATE REV. DAVID

Towards the close of the last century, the Missionary Seminary at Gosport, England, was established, and Dr. Bogue was appointed sole instructor. For the use of the students he composed this Course of Lectures on Theology, Divine Revelation, Biblical Criticism, Dispensations of Religion, Church History, Jewish Antiquities, Sacred Geography, Composition of Sermons, and the Pastoral Office; and by their aid, it is stated, he educated, without any assistant teacher, four hundred ministers, many of them highly distinguished, some of whom are still living. For the first time, they have lately been given to the world by Mr. Frey, who was one of the Doctor's students for four years. The American edition is published in two neat volumes. If we were about to become a theological student, we would ask no better method of study than that so clearly and beautifully pursued in these lectures. Every part of it is suggestive of thought, and must lead to definite, fruitful, satisfactory research.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. By Edwin P. Whipple. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury Booksellers, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

These essays and reviews will amply repay reading. Some of them deserve to be studied. With three or four exceptions, they have appeared at different times in the North American and the American Review; but their merit entitles them to a place by themselves. The work is in the first bearing the titles-Macaulay, Poets and Poetry of America, Talfourd, Woods, James's Novels, Sydney Smith, Daniel Webster, Neal's History of the Paritans, Wordsworth, English Poets of the Nineteenth Century, Vagaries of Volition. The second presents an equal variety of interesting topics. We have not time or room to notice this production according to its deserving, but can only say that it contains much discriminating and profound criticism, em-bodied in a style of commanding strength.

A very pleasing record by an estimable son, of the piety of an excellent mother, designed chiefly, we presume, to provoke mothers to good works. and quicken their interest in the cause of missions. It is a neat little volume, very prettily bound, with a preface and a poem, by Mrs. Sig-

# "THE GREAT ISSUE."

This is the title of the ablest pamphlet which has been called forth by the Free Soil Question.

1774 and 1787 to the present time. Although intended to bear upon the late Presidential contest, neither its topic, nor the manner of treating it, has a local or temporary character, being nothing less than a history of the progress of the great leading idea of the Declaration of Independence. It is a work which is far better adapted to the present calm than to the hurry and turmoil which preceded the election; and we know of no better offer to the cause of Freedom, than the wide circulation of it among the honest and well-disposed but mistaken masses who voted for Cass and

W. C. Bryant & Co., of New York, and B. B. Mussey & Co., of Boston, are publishers; 176 pages, at 25 cents.

#### For the National Era STRENGTH OF SIN.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY. How lately and this beautiful earth
Was shut by darkness from my sight,
And all the mighty arch of blue
Was sparkling with its worlds of light. Waning and waning, one by one They vanished as the day-star rose, Till, lo! along the distant hills The fire of sunrise burns and glows.

And turning from the hosts of heaven
To the calm beauty of the earth
I feel what goodness must be His,
Who spoke its glories into birth. More than our hearts can comprehend, Or our weak, blinded eyes can see, The wisdom and the love of God, How mighty and how vast they be!

Too fair for us to hate or leave
This world His hand has placed us in,
But for the presence and the power
Of that most flery serpent, sin— That first in Eden's peaceful shade Uncoiled its bright and deadly folds, And living still, and unsubdued, Sends its dark poison through our souls

But from his creatures, blind and lost, God never wholly turned aside, As power to save us from the curse Was sent us when the Saviour died.

All that is left us under heaven, Hope of the lost and sin enslaved, Thanks unto God, that He was sent, A sacred warfare to begin, That in the end shall surely crush And bind the infernal strength of sin

That by Him it shall be at last
Out from this fair creation hurled,
Who gave its death-blow when the cross
Was darkly planted in the world. And thanks to Him, that when the son

### THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We commend this interesting report to the attention of our readers. For the sake of making room, we omit a few brief passages of no general

It is a document full of encouragement to the friends of low postage. For eight years preceeding the act of 1845, reducing the rates of postage, there was an annual average deficiency in the revenues of the Department of about \$125,000. During the same period, the total amount of trans-portation was diminished 12,000 miles; "so that if the high rates of postage had been continued, the service must have been greatly reduced, or large sums of money been annually drawn from

the Treasury for its use." This is one fact. The act of 1845 reduced the rates more than ne-half. At the close of the first year, under the reduced rates, the deficit was less than had been apprehended, being only \$597,098; at the close of the second, it was but \$25,417; while at the end of the third year, June 30th, 1848, there was a surplus of \$172,232 beyond the proper expenses

of the year. This is another fact. Then consider the following table: Last year of High Postage.

Revenue - - - \$4,289,841.80 Expenditure - - 4,320,731.99 Excess of expenditure Excess of expenditure Third year of Reduced Postage. Revenue - - - \$4,374,077 Expenditure - - - 4,198,845 Excess of revenue - -While the expenditure has been diminished and the revenue augmented under the reduce rates, the number of post offices has been mult

plied, and the amount of service greatly increased Number of post offices in 1845 -Number of post offices in 1848 - 16,159 Increase in three years - -Annual transportation, July 1st, 1845 35,634,269

Annual transportation, July 1st, 1848 41,012,579 Increase in three years - 5,378.310 These are some of the prominent facts disclose in the report. They show that, although th Postmaster General was opposed in the first in stance to an immediate reduction of the rates of

postage, he has accomplished much in carrying the new system into successful operation. He has conducted his Department with energy, econ omy, and vigilance, and deserves high commenda tion for the fidelity he has manifested to the in-terests of the public in his dealings with contractors and railroad and steamboat corporations. The country is certainly not indebted to him for the new system of postage, but it is indebted to him largely for the economical arrangements that have

promoted its success. We wish we could express as unqualified approbation of the views of the Postmaster General in relation to a further reduction of postage as we have, of his mode of management under the pre ent rates. But there are points in the repor from which we are obliged to dissent. It is as sumed that the Post Office Department ought to be a self-sustaining concern, and for the following

"A large number of the people have little or i "A large number of the people have little or no connection with the mail system. To subject that class to share the burden of its support by a direct tax, or by imposts levied upon the necessaries of life, would meet, it is believed, the approbation of but few disinterested citizens."

Now, we cannot but believe that the portion

of the people, having no connection with the mail system, so far from being large, is very inconsid-

The great majority of the free population de rives direct, and the whole an indirect benefit from the mail system. How many families are without newspapers, received through the mail, or without distant friends or relations from whom they casionally expect letters by mail? And we have the testimony of the Postmaster General himself that every part of the Union, every person, every interest, derives advantage at least indirectly

from the mail. "The means," he remarks. "which a well-digested, cheap mail system affords, of a rapid in-terchange of ideas between different and distant sections of the country, and the consequent interchange of ideas between different and distant sections of the country, and the consequent increase of knowledge; its influence upon society, but little, if any, less than that of printing; its importance to every interest, social, commercial, and political, would justify the answer, that a lower rate of postage should be adopted, if it can be done without a departure from that principle heretofore maintained in the country—that this Department should be sustained from its own respectively.

"A system so intimately connected with all "A system so intimately connected with all other interests, and the happiness and prosperity of the people—so diversified in its operations, so minute in its details—requires a careful examination of any suggestions for its improvement, and the adoption of such only as experience proves will be useful to the citizens, and render it more perfect."

What injustice there would be in appropriat ing, if necessary, a portion of moneys out of the Treasury to sustain a system so vital to every section and interest of our country, we cannot unis from the pen of O.C. Gardiner, Associate derstand. Appropriations are made for the army, latter of the Democratic Review, before that hee popular and liberal journal fell into the &c., because they are great public interests—but hands of Hunkers in politics and smatterers in interest in which are involved the social, political

selves, while the mail system can be made selfsupporting. True, and that is the real basis on which to rest the policy of making its own revenues pay its own expenses. It should be made to sustain itself, because it can do so, and not because it is a partial interest, and therefore has no right o claim support from the general revenue. For. let it be assumed that a system of cheap postage cannot be sustained without drafts upon the Treasury of the United States, then we hold that the drafts should be made. It would be right

The Postmaster General recommends the adoption of a uniform rate of five cents for all distances, on all letters of half an ounce and under-Less, he thinks, would not sustain the Department. It was confidently predicted by the opponents of cheap postage, that the reduction already effected would make the Department a burden on the Treasury, and even its advocates supposed are disappointed, though the principle of low postage has been only partially adopted, and, of course, not had a chance to show its full power; in the third year of its operation, the Department not only has been relieved from an annual deficit of \$125,000, but shows a surplus of revenue, while the service has been extended more than five ernor."

We repeat, these results have been accomplished by only a partial application of the principle. The Postmaster now proposes an extension of it, but not its full application. The uniform rate of five cents will, we doubt not, be productive of good results. Correspondence between distant points will be stimulated, and numerous letters brought into the mail, which now contribute nothing to its resources. But why stop at this partial good? The change will not meet the wants of the community—it will not counteract the great evil-we mean the carriage of letters out of the mail between points where letters now bear the rate of five cents, as they formerly only bore that of six and a quarter. The benefits of low postage will never be fully realized till these distances are brought within its operation. A single fact stated by the Postmaster General is worth more than a volume of abstract discussion on this subject. He says:

"One other consequence, expected by the friends of the act of 1845, and which was relied on as a certain means of improving their revenue, has not been realized. It was confidently believed that, by such a reduction in the rates of postage, the business of the expresses would be made unprofitable and be abandoned. This has not been the case. The business, it is believed, between the principal cities, is continued with much activity, and the revenue seriously impaired by it. In a recent number of the Pathfinder, published in Boston, the names of 235 cities and villages are given, which are regularly supplied by express-men with packages from that city, and most of them, doubtless, conveying letters regularly out of the mails. The penalties now imposed by law are sufficient for their suppression, if proper means were placed in the hands of the Department for their detection; but it is believed that no rate of postage which would cover the expenses of the system could be adopted sufficiently low to induce them to abandon it."

This is but one case—a mere specimen of what prevails, and will continue to increase, in all sections of our country where trade is active, population dense, towns are numerous, and the faciliany law can put down the evil-for the simple reason, that Public Sentiment will not sustain it. To make a law effective, the conscience and selfinterest and enlightened judgment of the community must be arrayed in its support. We can see but one effectual remedy, and that is, the reduction of the postage to a uniform rate of two cents pre-paid, on all letters of half an ounce and under. Adopt this rate, and the expresses can be the millions more out of the mail between New occurred in the city of New York. York and Brooklyn, and in other sections densely heavy tax to which it would be subjected.

nails, for some years before the reduction of postage in 1845, ranged from twenty-five to twentyseven millions. In 1846-'47, the second year of third year, ending June 30th, 1848, they had reached, according to the estimate of the Postmaster General, 58,069,075. And this increased correspondence, recollect, must have taken place be-tween points beyond the sections where the greatest amount of letter-writing is carried on; for these, as we have seen, have not yet been affected, except to a very inconsiderable degree, by the changes that have been made. Suppose the rate of two cents adopted-a change that would immediately tell upon them-and who doubts that the number of letters would soon be quadrupled, instead of doubled? What should hinder? The population of Great Britain able to read and write amounts to about seven millions; that of the United States, to about six millions. In 1844, these six millions sent through the mails only 27,831,036 letters-43/3 per head; in 1848, fiftyeight millions, or 9 8-10ths per head; while the seven millions of Great Britain send through her mails 204,000,000 letters, or 281/2 per head! Our population, to say the least, is as active, enterrising, intelligent, and as extensively engaged in rade and traffic: why, then, this difference? Because her letter-writing population is taxed only two cents a head, and ours five or ten cents! Now, suppose, under a uniform rate of two cents postage, pre-paid, the reading and writing popula-tion of this country over twenty should send through the mails the same number of letters per nead as the same class of population does in Great Britain—by no means an unreasonable supposi-tion. The whole number of letters would then be 171,000,000, which, at two cents, would yield \$3,420,000 revenue, only \$130,000 less than the

revenue from letter postage in the year ending June 30th, 1848! Intending to continue this subject, we close our remarks at present, by presenting an additional

argument in favor of low postage: argument in favor of low postage:

"One great reason," says a writer in the Democratic Review, "that letters are more numerous in England is, that means of communication are more rapid. This is a kind of paradox; and, in fact, when the Manchester railroad was projected, it was supposed that its rapid and cheap communication would supersede letters. Experience shows the reverse; and, in 1841, one-fourth of the whole correspondence of the United Kingdom was carried over the Birmingham railroad. The extension of railroads in England has eminently promoted the increase of correspondence. In the United States, similar results must follow the increased facilities of intercourse, and aid the development of the resources of the Department."

Undoubtedly: but the very sections in which Undoubtedly: but the very sections in which

these facilities of intercourse are multiplying with unexampled rapidity, will not be reached by any reduction in the rates of postage short of two cents; and until that point be reached, private expresses will monopolize a large portion of their SETTLED AT LAST .- We learn that the difficulty

umed on Tuesday, the 4th. Ex-GOVERNOR FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, has coasioned by the death of Mr. Lewis.

Managers of the Railroad and Steamboat Com-

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The difficulties predicted by our correspondent two or three weeks since, in the attempt to organ ize the Ohio Legislature, have taken place. After numerous ballotings, the Senate elected Mr. Randall, a Van Buren man, from the West-

ern Reserve, Speaker. On the 121st ballot J. R. Knapp was elected Clerk. Eighteen ballotings for Sergeant-at-Arms have been held without a choice.

As to the House, no organization has been ef-ected. The Democratic members assembled on that the whole should pay for what benefits the the first day of the session, took possession of the Hall, were sworn in by Judge Reed, and have held possession ever since, and will listen to no compromise. Some of the Free Soil men have been sworn in, so that the number now amounts to 42. Liberia. The Whigs and the rest of the Free-Soilers. numbering 30, assemble from day to day, but refuse to take the oath. It requires two-thirds to organize-of course, all is yet anarchy. These twothat such would be the fact for many years. All thirds rules generally work mischief. The ulti-are disappointed, though the principle of low post-"that the contestors from Hamilton county be excluded until the House is organized, and their case settled, and that no business shall be done until this is effected, except the meeting of the Senate for the purpose of inaugurating the Gov-

This the Democrats reject. Great excitement prevails, but no violence has yet been attempted. Ohio, on many accounts, stands first among the Western States, and her people are distinguished for their intelligence and good sense. But if this anarchy be continued much longer her reputation will greatly suffer.

#### For the National Era. IRELAND'S RESCUE.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Ye who would succor Irehnd—
Who would lift her drooping head—
Who would elothe her naked multitude
And give her paupers bread—
O, waste not words in sympathy,
Nor shed your useless tears—
But arouse her from her davishness
Of twice two hundred years.

Sive her not your pikes nor rifics—
She will drop them from her hands;
If ye send her shields and sabres,
They'll be forged to galling hands!
Give her not your golden harvests,
Though she famigh as a before—
If ye do, she'll kneel for ages
Like a beggar at your door!

But if ye would rescue Ireland—
Give her spades, and give her ploughs!
Let the sweat of honest labor
Gild her happy farmers' brows!
Let them drain her swamps and marshes—
Let them hurl their iron blows
On the fastnesses of fevers—
Worse than even British foes!

If ye'd raise in Ireland armice—
Make them warriors of Toil!
Let their weapons strike her meadows—
Let them cleanse her teeming s.il!
Give her work, ye sympathizers,
And for work bestow Raward!
Work is better far than charity,
And stronger than the access!

And stronger than the sword! O, had thus the starring owniers.
Of France been marshalled out,
To attack the wastes of Brittany,
The Cagot plagues to rout—
If from Gaul's unhappy capital,
Her laborers had been led,

If ye weep, in truth, for Ireland-

May the God who reigns in heaven, Give the freedom which she claims But if ye can give her happiness, She'll quarrel not with names. Then, arise, ye friends of Ireland,

### CHOLERA.

Saturday, the 2d instant, the packet ship New broken up. Put down your postage, and the con- York arrived at quarantine, New York, twentyscience of the people will go up. If they can two days from Havre, with 345 passengers. A can be dishonest, there can be no mistake as to va Scotia, a number of cases of disease, resembling thir choice. If the Government will take their Asiatic cholera, suddenly occurred, and before her letters for the same rates they now pay the ex- arrival seven out of the seventeen cases proved presses, they will show a profound respect for the law, and be willing to enforce it against those The vessel has since been lying in quarantine, whom they now encourage to violate it. Just and a few additional cases have occurred, some of conceive of the millions of letters passing between which have resulted in death. At the latest Boston and the 235 villages above mentioned, and dates, the disease was decreasing. No case had

The disease may have been Asiatic cholera. It is peopled, and all alive with traffic! Not only not improbable that the subjects of it were within would the great majority of these be brought the range of the epidemic influence before they into the mail, but the low rate of two cents for left Europe, and received the predisposition to it, all distances would induce a correspondence of which subsequently was developed by confine incalculable extent, now only prevented by the ment, bad air, want of cleanliness, unwholesom diet, or some other existing cause. The cases The number of letters annually passing in the might then be termed sporadic, not epidemic. This, indeed, would seem to be verified by the non-extension of the disease, and its abatement. Had the epidemic influence reached our shores, no quareduced postage, they had doubled; and in the antine could confine it. It would spread over the country despite all obstacles.

"The vote looks like a vote against the West." "We endorse that with an emphasis. It is time the West set up for itself, if selfishness is the pre-dominant and ruling idea in the East and South."

Cincinnati Enquirer.
"The rights and the honor of the West have not been respected by many of the States of this Union. We will soon be strong enough to com-mand respect, as we have always merited it."

"If the West had been true to herself, she "If the West had been true to herself, she would not have had to complain of other sections of the Union. But in this contest she presented a candidate who had deliberately repudiated the principles of her freemen, and proclaimed unconstitutial the foundation of her liberties and greatness, the Ordinance of 1787. Lewis Cass was no more an impersonation of the told and advancing spirit of the West than is the notorious Dickinson (who wished he had been born in Virginia) a representative of the Demogracy of the North.

son (who wished he had been born in Virginia) a representative of the Democracy of the North. Both renounced their allegiance.

"The radical Democracy of New York were not only willing, but desirous of doing justice to the West—of selecting, in this crisis, one of its sons as the candidate of Democracy and Freedom. We ourselves suggested the name of Governor Dodge before the Baltimore Convention met. We cared not for the man, we sought only one identified with the great Ordinance of Freedom, the Proviso of 1787.

Provise of 1787.

"Instead of giving us a candidate fit for the support of freemen, the Baltimore Convention fraudulently imposed upon us a man who had made dishonest terms with the slavery diffusionists of the South. His friends now complain that the South have betrayed him. Well, why should they not? He set the first example of betrayal.

"Let the West be true to itself—let it teach its public men to be true to its rights."

"Let the west be true to itself—let it teach its public men to be true to its rights, and not turn from its fair fields to batten in the moors of the South, and the People of the Union will respect its greatness?"—Albany Atlas.

An admirable rebuke. It is not the first time

that the Statesman has been guilty of misleading its friends, and diverting their attention from the true cause of their defest. In addition to the remarks of the Atlas, we would remind the West. that, in probably every State of that section, Gen. Cass has secured only a plurality, there being a majority of the whole number of votes against him., And will the Statesman assume that the West voted against itself? The West, like the East, has pronounced against the claims of General Cass by a majority of its voters—but General Cass and the West are not convertible terms.

cass and the West are not convertible terms.

RECOGNITION OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

It seems that President Roberts failed to induce our Government to recognise the Liberian Republic. But he has been more fortunate with England and France, the Governments of which countries have promptly and cordially extended to the new Republic the courtesy of a recognition. Both Governments, too, have issued orders to the commanders of their respective squadrons on the Coast of Africa, to place a certain number of versels, when necessary, at the disposal of President Roberts, in any efficient effort against the slave trade. Mr. Roberts is now engaged in negotiation in gas ready of commerce with the British Government. A correspondent of the Calonization Herald, writing from London, October 26th, says: between the Post Office Department and the panies, South, have been sectled, and that the ransportation of the mails on them will be re-Ex: GOVERNOR FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, has been appointed a United States Senator, to fill the renment. A correspondent of the Calonization vacanty occasioned by the death of Mr. Lewis.

Herald, writing from London, October 26th, says:

"He showed to Mr. George Thompson and me last night the draft of the treaty, in the handwriting of Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade. The treaty is a most liberal one, based on perfect equality and reciprocity hetween the two States—Great Britain and Li-

tween the two States—Great Britain and Liberia.

"Mr. Roberts thinks in a very few days more this treaty will be signed, sealed, and delivered, also, and then he will be ready to go back to Liberia, having succeeded entirely in the accomplishment of the objects which brought him to Europe."

Our Government, under the influence of the violent slaveholders, has stubbornly refused to recognise Hayti, and thus severely injured the flourishing commerce we once carried on with that Republic. Under the same influence, it seems, it refuses to recognise the Republic of

This is really too contemptible for a Govern ment that has any pretensions to common intelligence. It is paying rather too much to gratify the colorphobia of a few fanatics.

# CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, Nov. 17, 1848.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, Nov. 17, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: The worst fears entertained respecting Vienna have been fully realized, and the views which in a former letter I gave you respecting the subtle policy of the Emperor have been justified.

"Those who take the sword shall perish by the sword;" and the Viennese, by neglecting the warning which these words convey, have destroyed themselves, and thrown back the cause of constitutional liberty, it may be for many years to Ome.

The conduct of the barbarians employed by the

The conduct of the barbarians employed by the Emperor to crush the rising liberties of his subjects—under the pretence of chastising their rebellion—was every way worthy of the cause to which it was devoted. A writer in the Daily News gives the best account of the barbarities which were practiced by the victorious army; and I give you an extract from his narrative, which will at least serve to show that the cause of freedom in that part of the world is opposed by the sert of least serve to show that the cause of freedom in that part of the world is opposed by the sort of men who may be regarded as its natural enemies:

"You will fancy you are reading some barbarous records of the middle ages, and yet how dull, how colorless, does this description seem to me, and how different from the stern reality! I was in town this morning for the first time, and met a person who lives in the Leopoldstadt, in the street where the Odeon once stood, and who gave us some particulars of the fire. The saloon had been turned into an hospital for the wounded, and besides, there was a number of refugees in it, about 500 altogether; dreadful to say, the building was fired by the Croats, who stood guard before the entrance to prevent escape; the screams of the women and children are said to have been heart-rending, and not one escaped. The Red Mantles are armed as follows: two daggers, two pistols, a long gun with a bayonet as sharp at the point as

are armed as follows: two daggers, two pistols, a long gun with a bayonet as sharp at the point as a needle, and a long hatchet slung at their backs.

One of these horrible savages was brought before his officers, and punished for having assassinated 47 persons, in the Tabor strasse, which even they considered too much.

This writer says, Jellachich wears a superb military dress, à la Turque, and that his Croats had permission to pillage from morning till evening. "The poor woman at the Bathing-place has both her breasts cut out by the Croats, and they ing. "The poor woman at the Bathing-place has both her breasts cut out by the Croats, and they threw another poor woman into the fire." The students, who made almost super-human

efforts to avert the impending danger from their beloved city, have been rewarded by the gibbet or beloved city, have been rewarded by the gibbet or impressment into the army—"happiest (says the narrator) they who fell arms in hand, ignorant of what befel their dearest friends and comrades."

The greatest anxiety has been felt here, for several days past, as to the issue of events at Berlin. The King, by the appointment of Brandenburg as his Prime Minister, has opposed the wishes of his people, and excited their very natural fears that their acquired liberties will be filched from them. Remonstrances have been made in vain. Under the advice of this obnoxious mentor, the National Assembly has been prohib-

made in vain. Under the advice of this obnoxious mentor, the National Assembly has been prohibited from meeting in Berlin.

The assembly has advised nothing more than passive resistance to the measures of the King and his Ministry, and the Burgher Guard standing by the Assembly have been ordered to discount. by the Assembly have been ordered to disarm. The people, who seem to be but too ready for resorting to arms, it is yet hoped will be kept quiet through the influence of the Assembly. Prevented meeting at the Sing Academy, they have assembled in the Hall of the Schutzen-gild, from which they have been expelled; and the manner of their expulsion is given in the following pas-sage, by a correspondent to the Chronicle this

orning:
"The Commissary of Police entered the hall "The Commissary of Police entered the hall of meeting, and summoned the Vice President and members to quit the premises. To this the whole house resolutely replied, "Never, until forced by arms." Upon this, two or three officers, with a party of soldiers, entered, and, repeating the summons, received the same answer. Thereupon the officers exclaimed, 'We will not use bayonets, but other means;' and the soldiers advanced, seized the chair upon which M. Plonies was seated, and carried him as gently as possible into the street, where they deposited him safely. The remaining members, upon this, arcse, and the Vice President, having declared that the dignity of the Chamber could not permit of their remaining to be exposed to further violence, proposed adjourning, after

could not permit of their remaining to be exposed to further violence, proposed adjourning, after protesting against this not of violence."

"Undaunted by this interposition, the President summoned the Deputies to meet the next day, (the 14th.) The Deputies on leaving the place of meeting were literally carried upon the arms of the people, who stood outside, laughing at or greeting the military with ironical shouts of applause."

Meanwhile, the city of Berlin is filled with soldiers, and in the neighborhood there are forces

change in our present system. A speaker at a late meeting gave a good practical idea of our national debt by saying, "Take the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland at 28,000,000, and divide the debt by this number, and it leaves every one of us, English, Scotch, and Irish, man, woman, and child, £29 in debt. Again: we have to pay £28,000,000 interest for this war debt, which is 28s. for every human being in these three kingdoms. The army, &c., estimates are £20,000,000 for this year, which is 14s. 3d. for every one."

very one."

I believe we shall soon have a grand anti-warestablishment agitation throughout this country, and that our people are getting hold of the idea that they are all in the wrong by relying on that military protection which they are compelled to sustain at such an enormous and unnecessary

I am, dear sir, yours, most truly,

# SUPREME COURT.

Monday, December 4, 1848.—Present—Hon. John McLean, Hon. John Catron, Hon. John McKinley, Hon. Peter V. Daniel, Hon. Samuel Nelson, Hon. Levi Woodbury, Hon. Robert C.

Grier, Associate Justices.

Mr. Justice McLean announced to the bar that the Court would commence the call of the docket, under the 36th rule, to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday.-Present as yesterday, and Mr. Jus-

tice Wayne.

No. 19.—T. L. Mace, plaintiff in error, vs. J.

Wells. Argued by Mr. Collamer, for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned.

Wenneshay.—Present as yesterday.
No. 11. Joshua Kennedy's executors, plaintiffs in error, vs. Jonathan Hunt et al. Argument commenced by Mr. John O. Sargent for the plaintiffs in error.

THURSDAY.—Azor Taber, Esq., of New York, Stephen D. Law and John M. Barbour, Esqs., of the District of Columbia, Stephen Powers, Esq., of Texas, and Henry Welles Smith, Esqs. of Massachusetts, were admitted attorneys and councilloss of this Councilloss of this Councilloss of the Councilloss of the Councilloss of the Councilloss of this Councilloss of the Councilloss of th

No. 11. Joshua Kennedy's executors et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jonathan Hunt et al. Argument continued by Messrs. Underwood and Sargent for the defendants in error.

FRIDAY.—George Taylor, Esq., of New York, and S. R. Mallory, Esq., of Florida, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court. No. 11. Joshua Kennedy's executors et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jonathan Hunt et al. Argument concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

# THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1848. Mr. King presented the credentials of the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, appointed by the Governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis; and Mr. Felch presented the credentials of the Hon. Solon Borland, lected a Senator from the

tate of Arkansas, for the unexpired term of Ambrose Sevier, resigned.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of the finances; which was ordered

mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the report, in order that information in relation to the new system of finance, which had gone into operation under the direction of the present Secretary, and which Mr. Davis considered had been in operation long enough to give ample evidence of its superiority, might be freely circulated throughout the

ountry.

Mr. Cameron opposed the printing of so large a number, and asserted that the People had, in the recent Presidential election, decided against the financial system of the present Secretary of the Treasury; such, at all events, was the case in his State. The Democratic party there had been defeated upon that issue; and he very much feared that another defeat would follow the present, unless some alteration was made in the present system.

me further debate ensued, in which Messrs. Davis of Mississippi, King, Cameron, Allen, Hale,

Mr. Aing old not tank the larm question had been an issue in the recent contest.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said that if it had been tested in any particular locality, the issue was kept back from the country at large.

Mr. Hale said he would vote for the printing

He wished, before he should sit down, to say a word in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He was surprised to hear from that gentleman, that the People of this country had, in the late Presidential election, decided against the Tariff of 1846, and in favor of the Tariff of 1842. vass. The only question that was agitated in the Northern States, so far as his observation went, was, whether General Taylor or Mr. Van Buren was the most genuine Free Soil candidate. It was contended by those who have been successful

passed.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain; when, upon the first ballot, the Rev. Henry Slicer, he ring received 28 votes out of 47 cast, was reelected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
On motion of Mr. Truman Smith, and after debate, the rules of the House during last session of Congress were adopted for the government of the present.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashmun stated that he he d received a letter from Messra Gales & Seaton, withdrawing their

es as applicants for printing the debates of names as applicants for printing the debates of the House. They did not wish to be considered the "pensioned agents" of any Government. The States being called, a large number of resolutions of every class and variety were intr

and disposed of.

Mr. Goggin introduced his bill to reduce the rates of postage, making them uniform; and to correct the abuse of the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, by yeas 17, nays 47.

Mr. Cobb introduced a bill to prevent either

Mr. Cobb introduced a bill to prevent either House from disposing of any part of its contingent fund, except by joint resolution. Read twice, and ordered to a third reading.

A proposition was received from James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, proposing to publish the proceedings and debates of the House for the present session, for \$12,000, and guarantying a daily circulation of 20,000 copies. Referred.

ferred.

Among the resolutions offered was the following, by Mr. Eckert, of Pennsylvania, which was agreed to—yeas 96, nays 93.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Tariff bill, based on the principles of the Tariff of 1842.

After the transaction of other unimportant business.

The House adjourned. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1848.

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, appeared in

his seat.
Numerous petitions of no general interest were presented.

A resolution, by Mr. Bradbury, se'ting apart
Thursday of each week for the consideration of

Thursday of each week for the consideration of private bills.

On motion of Mr. King, and by unanimous consent of the Senate, the standing committees were then appointed viva vocc, the names of the several committees having been agreed upon informally. The names of the Chairmen are as follows:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Hannegan. Finance—Mr. Atherton. Commerce—Mr. Dix. Manufactures—Mr. Dickinson. Agriculture—Mr. Sturgeon. Military Affairs—Mr. Benton. Militia—Mr. Rusk.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Yulee.
Public Lands—Mr. Breese. Public Lands—Mr. Breese.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Downs.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Atchison.
Claims—Mr. Mason.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Bright.
Judiciary—Mr. Butler.
Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Niles.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Hannegan.
Pensions—Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana.
District of Columbia—Mr. Johnson, of Ga.
Patents and Patent Office—Mr. Westcott.
Retrenchment—Mr. Turney. Retrenchment—Mr. Turney. Territories—Mr. Douglas. Public Buildings—Mr. Hunter. Contingent Fund—Mr. Valker. Printing—Mr. Cameron. Engrossed Bills—Mr. Rusk. Library—Mr. Pearce. Eurolled Bills—Mr. Rusk.

Eurolled Bills—Mr. Rusk.

The resolutions relating to the power of Congress to make internal improvements, submitted during the last session by Mr. Bagby, were laid upon the table, with a view to future debate upon the subject.

The River and Harbor Improvement bill of last session was, on motion of Mr. Dix, recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Several messages in writing were received from

Several messages in writing were received from he President of the United States. On motion of Mr. Yulee, the bill to promote the efficiency of the military and naval establish-ments was made the special order of the day for

Tuesday next.

After the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

[PRICE OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE REDUCED.]
PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

A YEAR of change and convulsion draws rapidly to its
close—a year destined to be memorable in the history
of Europe and of America. In this country it has witnessed
the casting down of that delusive idol which made the mantle of Democracy a cloak for the most sudacious crimes
against Liberty and Humanity—against Freedom of Thought
and of Action—against out speaking Integrity and fearless
Manhood. Come what may in the future, we are justified in
believing that the power of a Name over the Nation's impulsea and fortunes—the indolent credulity which empowered
whatever was called "Democratic" to pass triumphart and
almost unquestioned—has passed away forever. New cir-

And the second s

The Daily Tribune.

For one copy for a year

The Semi-Weekly Tribune. For one copy for a year
For two copies for a year
The Weekly Tribune, For three copies for a year
For eight copies for a year
For twenty copies to one address for a year
DT Editors of Weekly papers who will
pectus, or notice it in an Editorial paragra
be entitled to our Semi-Weekly, in exchange.

## THE NATIONAL ERA. MR. GIDDINGS'S REPLY TO TRUMAN SMITH.

To the Hon. Truman Smith:

Sin: Your letter directed to Mr. Gregory, of this State, but in fact addressed mostly to myself, came first to my notice a few days before the Presidential Election, but too late for me to make any reply until that event had transpired. As the letter was obviously intended to attack my moral and political integrity, justice to myself and friends forbids that I should suffer it to pass unnoticed.

In my remarks at Delaware, to which you refer with so much apparent feeling, I noticed several acts of Mr. Van Buren which had been charged as favoring Southern institutions, by Messrs. Webster, Ewing. Corwin, and others. In extenuation of these acts of Mr. Van Buren, I cited the votes and official acts of the gentlemen who made the charges. This you call "heaping contumely" on these gentlemen. I know not by what authority you take upon yourself their vindication, or thus attempt to make up an issue for them. If they have been wronged by me, they are abundantly able to do themselves justice. When they, or either of them, shall call for explanation, they well know they will receive it; but I am not informed that either of them has authorized you to call me to account for what I said in relation to them. In my remarks at Delaware, to which you re-

said in relation to them.
You, however, possess the undoubted right to know what I said concerning yourself, and to understand clearly the evidence on which I based my statements. So far as you refer to the letter of General Taylor to Captain Allison, I will only remark that I distinctly informed the audience of the facts on which I based my opinion—that that letter was written at Willard's Hotel, in Washing—to City—and then left them to judge for them and then left them to judge for them-I did not understand that you wrote the selves. I did not understand that you wrote the letter. It was said at the time that you and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, wrote it. The very cautious language in which you deny that you wrote it, and the careful manner in which you evade all denial of your knowledge that it was writevade all demai of your knowledge that it was very
the by Mr. Crittenden or by others, can leave no
doubt of the real state of facts. If further evidence were necessary, I would refer to your own
express declaration, made to the Hon. D. R. Tilden, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention,
that such a letter was written and sent to General
Taylor and thet he simed it. But your waving

den, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, that such a letter was written and sent to General Taylor, and that he signed it. But your evasive denial of this matter has been abundantly exposed by the editor of the Union and by the editor of the National Era. I will, therefore, occupy no more time on this portion of your extraordinary letter, but will wass to that part which is more particularly of a personal character.

You say that I "reviled you for the opinion which you entertained of General Taylor." It is very extraordinary that you should allege that I reviled you, without letting your readers know what I said. You must have been wrongly informed. I stated very distinctly, and with feelings of sincere regret, that your feelings in regard to the constitutional rights of the people of the free States were radically different from mine. I hold that Congress had no constitutional power to involve the people of Ohio in the expense, the disgrace, or the turpitude, of sustaining the slave trade or slavery; while you held that we were bound to contribute to their support, to share in their disgrace, and so participate in their guilt. As evidence of these facts, I stated to the audience that in the last Congress you were a member of the Committee on Foorier, Affire which we rested As evidence of these facts, I stated to the audience that in the last Congress you were a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which reported a bill to pay from the Treasury seventy thousand dollars to the Spanish slave-merchants who pretended to own the people on board the "Amistad." That the records thus show you to be in favor of supporting the Spanish slave trade at the expense of the people of Connecticut and Ohio. I thus referred to the official documents of the nation showing your public acts, and this you seem to regard as a reproach upon your character. I also stated to the audience that, in the present Congress, you were chairman of the same committee. stated to the audience that, in the present Congress, you were chairman of the same committee, which, during the late session, reported bills to pay over certain moneys to slaveholders in Maryland, as a compensation for slaves, who, during the late war with England, escaped from their masters in that State on board the British fleet. That you held it to be your constitutional duty as a Representative in Congress to legislate upon the price of human flesh, and blood, and bones, and sinews; while I regard such legislation as subversive of the rights of the people of the free subversive of the rights of the people of the free States, and disgraceful to the Representatives of freemen. You voted for those bills. There stand your official acts upon the records of the country. If they constitute a reproach, the fault is yours, not mine. I spoke and voted against those bills.

to torture into evidence that I was absent from my seat. I was often told that evil-disposed per-

my seat. I was often told that evil-disposed persons would make such an attempt to misrepresent me to my constituents. I uniformly answered, that I represented a constituency too intelligent to be affected by acts of such a character.

You say that you are always on hand, (except for special reasons,) prepared to give your vote. It is not my business to call you to account on that subject. But it always looks suspicious to the account on the control of the subject of his support of the subject. see a man making himself the trumpeter of his own merits. I have not the Journal of the House of Representatives before me, nor can I get it short of Washington City; but I will hazard short of Washington City; but I will hazard
the opinion that you were absent during the late
session a far greater number of times than I was.
You were frequently gone, as was said, to raise
funds to promote the election of General Taylor.
And you was also in attendance at the Philadelphia Convention. But in this attempt to stigmaphia Convention. But in this attempt to stigmatize me, and to hold yourself up as a pattern of official industry, you have provoked scrutiny. You were not only absent yourself on political errands, but you were instrumental in getting others to leave Congress for other purposes. I do not wish to name other gentlemen, but I will make you this proposition: If you, through the National Intelligencer, will deny that you, as Chairman of the Whig Executive Committee, did not never the expenses of other members of Con-Chairman of the Whig Executive Committee, did not pay the expenses of other members of Congress who were absent from their seats for political purposes to the amount of five times the number of days that I was, I will endeavor to show your error by making out an account current for you, showing how many days' expenses you paid to each member who stumped it for General Taylor, during the session. Yet you seem to regard my absence at Buffalo and Massachusetts as a dereliction of daty. It is true that I went to Massachusetts, and was absent seven or eight days. It is also true that, in 1846, I went to Maine, at your request, and was absent twice as long as I was in is also true that, in 1846, I went to Maine, at your request, and was absent twice as long as I was in Massachusetts, promulgating the same doctrines. You then approved of my absence and paid my expenses. If the doctrines I promulgated were right in 1846, they could not be wrong in 1848. Truth, like its Divine Author, is immutable. If my doctrines were correct in Maine, they could not have been erroneous in Massachusetts. But I think I shall be perfectly safe in saying that the speeches in favor of General Taylor, made for the purpose of promoting his election, occupied the whole House more days than I was absent both at Massachusetts and at Buffalo. This would show a loss of public time two handred and twenty-eight times greater than that occasioned by my absence. For these abuses you have not a word of reproof. But you also accuse me of laboring to insure the

But you also accuse me of laboring to insure the election of General Cass. Well, sir, suppose I had done so; would I have been more guilty, in the sight of God or man, than I would have been had I labored for the elevation of General Taylor? General Cass is admitted to be a statesn eral Taylor has never served in any civil office eral Taylor has never served in any civil office, nor given a vote for any man to office. But here were two candidates, both of whom I regarded as fully pledged to the extension of slavery over our Mexican territory. This was the only question pending; and both candidates were standing on the same policy. If I selected either, I should make myself a party to this crime of transcendent magnitude. The only service I could do my country and mankind in that contest was, to put forth my best efforts to arouse the public mind to the enormity of the measure. This I did to the extent of my power. I hoped to call up such a state of feeling as to defeat the policy to which they were pledged. As between the two, I felt

of General Taylor.

But you say, if the election had come into the House, I would have probably cast my vote for General Cass. In this you are entirely wrong. I would rather have seen this Union blown to fragments, than I would have made myself a party to the extension of slavery. Neither Cass nor Taylor would have received my vote, unless they had given essurence they that given essurence they that would expense. they had given assurance that they would oppose the extension of slavery over New Mexico and California. I know that it is said we must take the choice of evils. In this case, the evil was the same if either were elected; there was therefore no choice. Nor could the nomination at Phila-delphia place me under any obligation to partici-

If they constitute a reproach, the fault is yours, not mine. I spoke and voted against these bills, There you and myself were placed in direct opposition to each other. I was therefore quite natural that you should support a candidate for President who would be willing than to involve the theory of the proposition to the control of th

these questions. You will have been extended the work agreed with appoint and could not be expected to support any one whose principles were thus abhorent to my own views of prespetty. I, therefore, assured the people of prespetty. I, therefore, assured the people of prespetty. I, therefore, assured the people of prespective. I, therefore, assured the people of prespective. I therefore and my otto against the work of prespective. It was impossible that you and took agree upon a Presidential candidate, as we differed upon the elementary gainciples upon which and the you and took of the prespect to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it is proper to reply thus the took. I have thought it is proper to reply thus the took of the proper to reply thus the took of the proper to reply thus the number of times during the late gestion which I falled to answer have the late gestion which I falled to answer have the late gestion which I falled to answer have the late gestion which I falled to answer have the late gestion which I falled to answer have the late gestion which I falled to answer have the proper to reply the stations which I falled to answer have the proper to reply the proper to r

consioned by the death of Mr. Lewis. | Herold, writing from London October 20th, anys | taxation will, in time, not fail to effect a great from Messrs Gales & Sestion; withherewing their |

comes in conflict with the great moral and political truths on which our Government was based. No party cry can drive them. Acting upon the dictates of enlightened consciences, guided by accurate knowledge of political matters, they look with contempt upon the miscrable artifuces put forth by demagogues and designing politicians, to mislead them. They stand pledged to God and man to exert their utmost to separate the Federal Government and themselves from crimes like those which are now upheld by the Whig Committees of the House of Representatives. They well understand that no effectual movement in that body can be made, except through those committees, unless two-thirds of the House consent. The slaveholders will not willingly cease their traffic, and they vote against all efforts to stop the slave trade. These committees therefore stand between humanity and the slave d-alers, sustaining and protecting them in carrying on a comcomes in conflict with the great moral and politibetween humanity and the slave of diers, sustaining and protecting them in carrying on a commerce in our fellow men. These committees were appointed for that purpose by a Speaker elected by the Whig party. And you now attempt to anathematize me for not voting for a man who, I was conscious, was pledged to this very policy.

The bearing which your letter was designed to contain the property of the protection of the protecti

The bearing which your letter was designed to exert upon me, or my political influence, is of small importance; but so far as it is an attempt to establish and carry into exercise the tyranny of party, by proclaiming your bull of excommunication against me for daring to obey my conscience and God's law, in preference to the biddings of a political party, it is worthy of serious reply; indeed, except for this consideration, I should not have answered you. Sir, I think the day for wielding the lash of party has gone by forever. It can effect little among intelligent and honest men. They feel that each is morally responsible for his own political conduct. Men have learned to think for themselves. They know that God has given them powers of thought nave learned to think for themselves. They know that God has given them powers of thought and reflection for the purpose of being exercised. They feel that by voting for men who uphold and sustain crimes, they make themselves partners in guilt. You may regard the slave trade now carried on in the District of Columbia as a matter of no importance, but the months of Chic leak ried on in the District of Columbia as a matter of no importance; but the people of Ohio look upon it with loathing and disgust. No fears of being excommunicated from the Whig party could drive them to sustain for office any man who would exert his official power to uphold that disgrace of our nation and humanity. Nor could they knowingly be led to the support of a man who, by the ties of education, of interest, and of association, was pledged to establish slave markets upon soil now consecrated to freedom. I fear association, was pledged to establish slave markets upon soil now consecrated to freedom. I fear and believe that some have been beguiled into the support of such a man for President. If so, a just retribution awaits those who have misled and deceived them. It is morally certain that Southern Whigs who supported General Taylor under the belief that he was favorable to the extension of slavery, or Northern Whigs who sustained him under the conviction that he was opposed to that national crime and disgrace, have been deceived. The President elect is in favor of that Heaven-defying iniquity; or he is opposed to it. God himself cannot be on both sides of that question. A few short months will determine whether the North or the South have been duped. Sir, as a friend, I would advise the supporters of Sir, as a friend, I would advise the supporters of General Taylor, who reside in the free States, the a little cautious in their manifestations of cor fidence in their political power. If they shall exclude slavery from our newly-acquired territhe extent of my power. I hoped to call up such a state of feeling as to defeat the policy to which they were pledged. As between the two, I felt entirely indifferent, though I was inclined to believe that the election of General Cass would have been less dangerous to the North than that of General Taylor.

But you say, if the election had come into the Honse, I would have probably cast my vote for General Cass. In this you are entirely wrong. I would rather have seen this Union blown to a state of feeling as to defeat the policy to which they refuse admission to any more clave. States—if they shall relieve the people of the free States and the Federal Government from the deep and damning guilt of maintaining a commore in the bodies of men, now carried on upon our Southern coast and in the District of Columbia, and shall fully separate and purify the people of the free States from the contagion of slavery—then, sir, our "children will rise up and call them blessed." But if they extend slavery—if they

blessed." But if they extend slavery—if they admit more slave States to this Union—if they continue the slave trade upon our Southern coast and in the District of Columbia—if they continue and in the District of Columbia—if they continue to legislate in favor of slavery in the States—then retributive justice awaits them. They will, doubtless, secure to themselves the "loaves and fishes" of office for the time being; but the deep stain of their crimes will be rendered more distinct by the increasing light now brought to bear upon the acts of public men. Think not that the supporters of slavery can hide their public doings amid the obscurity of past years. A new era has dawned upon our country. The people delphis place me under any obligation to participate in this iniquity of riveting the chains of servitude upon unborn millions of our race.

You say that "at the opening of the late session of Congress I repudiated the nomination of the Whigs for Speaker, factiously opposed the election of Mr.Winthrop, and from that time have been the bitter enemy of the Whig party." I regret this allusion to my vote against Mr. Winthrop. My reasons for that vote have heretofore been published. My constituents have approved

FROM NEW MEXICO-OPPOSITION TO SLA- the Southern States, is to pass a law forbidding

By advices from Santa Fe to the 18th October we learn that General Lane had arrived there, and would remain a few days before setting out for Oregon.

The people in Convention have adopted a petition to Congress, asking for a speedy organization of a Territorial Civil Government, and firmly protesting against any dismemberment of their territory. They also deprecate slavery, and ask to be protected by Congress against its introduction.

Will Congress grant their request? Will it not do for them at least as much as the Congress of the Republic from which we have caused them to be alienated? What possible excuse can any member of Congress have for not complying with a request so reasonable?

### A STRONG POINT.

The following communication puts a strong point of the controversy concerning the imposi-tion of Slavery upon new territory, in a new, strong light. It is from the pen of a gentleman in the District, with whose productions the public are more familiar, through the columns of the old journals here.-Ed. Era.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The business of the approaching session of Congress was adverted to in an article under the editorial head of the National Intelligencer of Saturay last, a paragraph of which says that "the establishment of a Government for our lately acquired Territories of New Mexico and California is the only question which occurs to us as likely to produce any excitement at this session; and that rather because it did so at the last session, than from any other reason. The national election having in the mean time drawn much of the fire out of that cloud, let us hope that it will pass over without any hurtful explosion."

If the editor means the fire of liberty which has illuminated that cloud is to be drawn out, and the Territories of New Mexico and California are to be quietly surrendered to the owners of slaves, then we may anticipate no hurtful explosion This was what Santa Anna wished when he summoned General Taylor to surrender. The Mexcan General was afraid of the hurtful explosion of the cannon of that little band of heroes who

were defending the pass of the enchanted valley. If the Whigs are prepared to surrender our newly acquired Territories to slavery, then has the recent Whig victory been in vain. Then must the little band of heroes who are fighting for free soil add "a little more grape," and defend these Territories for freedom at all hazards, and these Territories for freedom at all hazards, and to guide their footsteps in this glorious work. "The fire out of that cloud" may be a pillar of fire by night to give them light, and the pillar of the cloud by day to go by, day and night; a cloud of darkness to the enemies of freedom, but giving light by night to its advocates; and then the glories which now encircle the brows of the victors of Buena Vista (a beautiful sight) will form a halo around the heads of the conquerors of Free Soil.

Before seeing the article in the Intelligencer, I had partly prepared an article for your paper had partly prepared an article for your paper concerning the legislation of Congress for a class of citizens who seem to be overlooked in the gen-eral legislation for the country. In the Southern States there are numerous persons, meritorious citizens, called poor whites, who, born into the world without property and without the means of education, continue poor and ignorant throughout

hunting in the forests, and lost your path, and out of provisions, you know how sweet was this In-

dian cake.

The family consisted of a mother and three The family consisted of a mother and three grown-up daughters, and two boys of perhaps 10 and 12 years—these were all that were at home. The father and the eldest son had entered the army as privates—the former perished by the climate on the banks of the Rio Grande, the latter escaped unharmed, had recently returned with an honorable discharge, and was now in the Western country, seeking a suitable place to locate his bounty land for a new home, where he might gather his mother and sisters, and provide for them a better living.

slavery in our lately acquired Territories of New Mexico and California. This is the only remedy which occurs to me as likely to allay the excite ment at present existing in the country on that sub-ject. If any of your correspondents can find out a better remedy, the public no doubt will be pleas-ed to know it, as calm and quiet are preferable to excitement, unless it be to be zealously affected in

FRIEND BALLEY: Having occasion to write, to forward \$5 for three new subscribers, pursuent to the new terms of the Era, I avail myself of the opportunity to say a few words on several

I notice the Era puts down the Free Soil vote of Chester county at 485, as at first reported. The official returns make it 507. Besides these,

The official returns make it 507. Besides these, our movement was the means of causing a large number to stay away from the polls, who would not vote for Cass or Taylor; and yet, through fear or prejudice, were not prepared to vote for Van Buren.

Our vote in the State seems small; but when the close vote for Governor is remembered, it is not so strange. The Hunker party thought the struggle would be close and severe, and therefore no means were left untried to gain a vote. Falsehood and misrepresentation were the order of the day, with a press at their command to bear these to every voter, while we were comparatively withto every voter, while we were comparatively with-out any, which left such of our friends as could out any, which left such of our friends as could be moved by lies, a prey to their own unprincipled efforts. Now it is over, no class are more re-joiced or hopeful than the Free-Soilers. The Cass men in this State see they have thrown their votes away, and the Taylor men look scared, and many of them feel that there is no certainty that their is not worse than thrown away—that their theirs is not worse than thrown away—that their man is elected by the cry of "Taylor and Free Soil"—one of the most stupendous frauds ever practiced upon any people—while others again glory in their triumph, with the hope of spoils, and the pleasure of "defeating the Locofocos." This is a large and dangerous cleas who like This is a large and dangerous class, who, like others, marched to victory under the banner of Free Soil, but, now that it is won, show that that Free Soil, but, now that it is won, show that that question had no real influence upon their minds. This is the leading influence of the party, and it is quite time the alarm was sounded, and the eyes of the entire people concentrated upon this Taylor party; or, rely upon it, the question of Freedom in the Territories will be compromised. They will either press some compromise through the coming session of Congress, to clear Taylor entirely, or knowing, as they do, that he will not sign a Wilmot Provise bill, they will get up a jumble to cheat the People, and one that Taylor can approve.

can approve.

Look out for this Taylor party. More profligacy was never exhibited by any party in its progress and triumph; and to expect good fruits from its success, is to expect to gather grapes I rejoice that everywhere 300,000 Free Soilera

are up, awake, active, directing a steady eye upon the foe—their press earnest and determined, and their swelling ranks will yet earry dismay into that party which shall dare yield another foot of national territory to the Slave Power.
Foremost among these are the glorious "Barnburners" of New York State, and the noble and oved Wilmot of our own. What a magnificent

position do these occupy, when compared with the once admired Seward, Corwin, Greeley, now trailing in the dust, mere appendages of Taylor-ism, to be shook off, rejected, and spurned, by that itm, as the reward due apostates to principle.

Thy friend,

J. Fulton, Jun.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, 1848. DEAR DOCTOR: The Hutchinsons are here. They draw crowds in Cincinnati, as they do everywhere. They form a glorious band of singers. They sing "with the heart and with the understanding also." They give utterance to their genuine sentiments, without reservation or fear. To me, and I doubt not to others, this is their chief attraction. Other singers may poseducation, continue poor and ignorant throughout life.

They are seldom elected or appointed to offices of honor or profit, but when their country calls for the brave and sincere—the muscular strength of the nation—these citizens are forward with the foremost to fall into the ranks and do duty as privates; here they often fall indeed into the arms of death, and find a soldier's grave, with no stone to tell their name and lineage.

I sometimes passed by the hut of one of these; it stands by the roadside as you descend the east ern slope of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia.

On one occasion, being wearied, it gave me shelter, and the kind hostess supplied me with a cup of pure water from the neighboring spring, and a cake of corn bread. Reader, if you have ever been hunting in the forests, and lost your path, and out sess as much merit as mere vocalists; but none

Hunker Democrat may be elected by Taylor votes. If this be not done, a Free-Soiler will be votes. If this be not done, a Free-Soiler will be elected, or there will be no election. If the Free-Soilers in the Legislature should not stand firm, but go to their old associations, a Hunker Senator may then be elected without the aid of Taylor votes. A few days, now, will determine much. A very interesting judicial investigation is now going forward, as to the sanity of old Mr. Hathaway, who, you may have heard, purchased, thirty-seven years ago, some thirty-five acres in the western part of the city, part of the Ludlow estate, for about thirty-five dollars per acre. The land, or rather the residue, after some sales embracing a few acres, is now worth, in the

I here was a time when the true " wing" was un-	as privates—the former perished by the climate on the banks of the Rio Grande, the latter escap- ed unharmed, had recently returned with an honorable discharge, and was now in the Western	votes. A few days, now, will determine much. A very interesting judicial investigation is now going forward, as to the sanity of old Mr. Hathaway, who, you may have heard, purchased, thirty-seven years ago, some thirty-five acres in the western part of the city, part of the Ludlow es-	six years The S the joint the elect
derstood to represent an unyielding opponent of the annexation of Texas, the extension of slavery, and of aggressive war. Henry Clay declared these as Whig doctrines when you and I supported him for the Presidency; but no sooner had he re-	on the banks of the Rio Grande, the latter escap- ed unharmed, had recently returned with an honorable discharge, and was now in the Western	going forward, as to the sanity of old Mr. Hath- away, who, you may have heard, purchased, thirty- seven years ago, some thirty-five acres in the	the joint
the annexation of Texas, the extension of slavery, and of aggressive war. Henry Clay declared these as Whig doctrines when you and I supported him for the Presidency; but no sooner had he re-	ed unharmed, had recently returned with an honorable discharge, and was now in the Western	seven years ago, some thirty-five acres in the	
as Whig doctrines when you and I supported him for the Presidency; but no sooner had he re-	honorable discharge, and was now in the Western		the elect
for the Presidency; but no sooner had he re-	country, seeking a suitable place to locate his		
			After to the el
cired to the shades of Ashuand, than a portion of	bounty mad for a new nome, where he might gath	tate, for about thirty-five dollars per acre. The land, or rather the residue, after some sales	any que
the Whig party abandoned their opposition to	er his mother and sisters, and provide for them a	embracing a few acres, is now worth, in the	TheS
the annexation of Texas, went over to the enemy,	better living.  All the land which this family possessed was	estimation of the most competent judges, at least	
and voted for that outrage upon Northern free-	one acre, on which was built their family hut, a	400,000 dollars. About two years since, the sec-	Mr. B
men; and when the question of a war of aggres-	shed for the horse and cow, and a pen for the pigs.	ond wife of the old man, an excellent woman by	of land
sion and conquest was presented, a large portion	The area was yearly planted with Indian corn,	all reports, died. Some twelve days after her	Kalama
of the Whig party abandoned their former posi- tion, and voted for it. They came into power in	and, strange as it may appear to some of your	death, he married an Irish servant maid, and soon	a bill for
December last, so far as the House of Represent-	readers, was cultivated by the mother and daugh-	after commenced giving parts of his property to her sister and friends. Within the last few	Lansing Michiga
atives is concerned, yet they continued the work	ters; not only cultivated, but sacks of corn were	months, a young man, named Avar, married this	On m
of rapine and slaughter, in order to rob Mexico	actually carried by the girls, on foot, to the neigh- boring mill. The mother told me this had not	sister, and, a few weeks afterwards, the old man	House T
of her territory. Nor was this all. They de-	formerly been the case, when they kept a horse;	conveyed this entire property to him, in trust for	Mr. I
scended so far as to vote the thanks of the nation	but it they had been obliged to sell, for means to	his wife during his life, and after his death to	of the I
to those who had imbrued their hands in the	fit out the men for the army.	convey to her and her heirs, in fee-thus depriv-	Mr. I
blood of innocence; and then actually stole the whole Democratic thunder, by taking the chief	In their days of prosperity, the father and son	ing himself of all control over this great proper- ty, and disinheriting his children. The old man	of the U
instrument in carrying on this piratical war, as	supported the family partly by hunting and part-	retains nothing except some houses and lots,	of votes
their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our	ly by hauling wood to the neighboring village. If	worth say forty or fifty thousand dollars. A good	Rev.
nation. For twenty-five years they had de-	you have ever travelled that way, you may have passed the team—a small horse of bright sorrel,	deal of evidence has been given, proving the in-	Rev.
nounced and condemned the absurd practice of	with white face and one white foot, mane and tail	sanity of the old man's father, his unnatural	Rev.
taking military chieftains for civil office, and	long and shaggy, and whole body lean and lank.	aversion to his own children, the circumstances	-1005
then they suddenly turned round, and, declaring	If you have seen this team, you will recollect that	of his last marriage, &c., but the case has not yet	- h1/0.5 p
their former professions deceptive and hypocriti-	one trace was of rope, and the other part of chain	been submitted to the jury. Much interest is	Nece
cal, took a man for President who had never voted, or held a civil office, and whose life had	and part of leather. This team could carry not	felt in the result. Mr. Chase and Mr. Fox ap- pear for the petition; Mr. Storer and Judge	Mr.
been entirely devoted to the mere profession of	more than a quarter of a cord of wood, and the	Walker against it. Yours, V. W.	sion.
arms. I to rear oil seven letter leaves the part of I i.smra	produce of a day's labor for man and horse would not exceed 75 cents; but this sufficed for ready	with acets adopted - a classic that went is	Mr.
Sir, I opposed the annexation of Texas-1 op-	money to buy powder and shot to supply his fam-	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS.	introdu
posed the prosecution from that fatal 11th of	ily with game, and a little whiskey for himself.	- pr. perior to the property of the property of the perior of the period	Reso
May, 1846, until its close—and I rejoice that no	Sometimes, in my gunning excursions, I have	CONNECTICUT-(Official,)	States
portion of the guilt or crime of that war now	met the proprietor of this establishment; once,	1848,	he has
"sits heavy on my soul." I opposed the vote of thanks to those officers whose hands were drip-	when leisure served me, he took the opportunity	Counties. Taylor. Cass. V B. Clay. Polk. Birney. Hartford - 6,000 5345 810 6,259 5,624 287	ment o
ping with human gore—I opposed the taking of	of relating some of his troubles, which I found	New Haven 5,273 4,516 806 5,546 4,726 229	ties; a
a military chief for President. Before God, I	consisted chiefly in the insults he received from the blacks on the neighboring plantations. They	New London 4,020 3,421 776 4,081 3,709 304 Fairfield - 5,036 4 64 462 5,368 4,599 142	not de
declare that I have kept the Whig faith-I have	stole his poultry, they worried his cow, they broke	Windham - 2,268 2,262 799 2,620 2,544 363	to info
stood by its doctrines and maintained its princi-	his fences, laying open his little enclosure, to be	Litchfield - 3,918 3,674 800 4,668 4,335 368	for the
ples. Can you say this? You, who now speak of	destroyed by wandering cattle. Their heavy	Middlesex - 2 126 2,152 361 2,324 2,354 130 Tolland - 1,665 1,612 191 1,964 1,950 120	all cor
party, but studiously avoid all reference to prin-	plantation wagons would often run against his		to the
ciple? Sir, you may well charge me with leaving the party by adhering to principle, for it were	Cart, and Sometimes of the 10, out his most best and	Total 30,314 27,046 5,005 32,832 29,841 1,943	The
impossible to adhere to both. The Democratic	KLIGATHOG MRS HOTH & HERTO SOUR! HIGH CAME DOOR	PENNSYLVANIA-(Official,)	sion of
party, too, had surrendered its position of oppos-			the Ho
ing the extension of slavery, and its candidate	for the time to come when he should be able to	Counties. Taylor. Cass. V. B. Clay. Polk. Birney.  Adams 2576 1.762 25 2.609 1891 6	An
for President had given up his political independ-	legets in the few West out of sight of the "black	Alleghany 10 112 6,591 779 8,083 5,743 404	States,
ence at the bidding of the Slave Power. Both	l company 2 as he called them His career ended	Armstrong 2030 2.126 141 1,453 1,989 38	the bil
candidates were pledged to the extension of sla-	differently from his calculations—on the west side	Beaver 2,655 2,303 530 2,792 2,172 270 Bedford 2,836 2,816 1 3,147 2,987 5	of Ore
very. To this outrage upon the rights of North- ern freemen, thousands of both political parties		Blair 2,476 1,435 4 (new county.)	printe
were opposed. They could not support either	Incitios sende a marc docco or mrs are	Blair 2,476 1,435 4 (new county.) Bradford 3 272 1,889 1,780 3 235 3,568 63	additio
candidate without an abandonment of both moral	and may some time witte mis oreginal.	Bucks 5,140 5,364 163 4 902 5,251 27	session
and political principle. Under these circumstan-	to the class of persons to which he belonged.	Butler 2,505 2,247 173 2,247 2,112 135 Carbon 889 1,181 1 531 905 —	Also
ces, a vast number of the friends of freedom met	There may be a million or perhaps two or three	Cambria 1,233 1,396 12 996 1,123 2	genera
at Buffalo, to form a political association, based	million, of poor citizens in the Southern States, as	Centre 1,856 2,611 4 1,860 2,425 7 Chester 5,949 5,360 507 6,070 5,550 106	The
upon the principles of—  1. Unyielding opposition to the extension of	the man man and the automorphon the wich	Columbia 2 263 3 396 29 1,738 3,370 1	men
slavery, wast slider that said a see a stanton of	Now, these poor people can emigrate to New	Clearfield 761 1.168 23 544 874 -	trost
2. Unceasing hostility to all Legislative or Ex-	Mexico and California without much expense, and will emigrate there, provided these Territo-	Clinton 911 967 1 788 875 —	Mr.
ecutive support of slavery or the slave trade, by	ries remain free from the scourge of slavery.	Crawford 2,205 2,748 621 2,636 3,334 139 Cumberland - 3 242 3,178 25 3,092 3,155 5	this m
the Federal Government	Under the present prosmption laws, a poor white	Dauphin 3708 2 254 34 3,285 2,401 16	2730
3. The repeal of all acts of Congress hereto-	citizen can take possession of 160 acres of Gov-	Elk 134 242 16 101 128 9	Imn
of the traffic in slaves, and the total lustration of	ernment land. In California, it is now cus-	Frie 3.418 2.022 357 3.621 2.226 74	Mr. F
the free States from the disgrace of slavery.	tomary to employ the free Indians as laborers.	Fayette 3,045 3,441 73 2,804 3,439 35 Franklin 4,906 3,189 4 3,901 3 228	cease (
Basing its action upon these principles of truth	The Virginia emigrant may thus be seated on a	Greene 1,476 2,379 52 1418 2,354 19	the 25
and unfailing justice, the "Free Soil" party	plantation at very little expense, and may employ ten Indians at about 25 cents per day each, and in	Huntingdon - 2,590 1,922 25 4,086 2,575 — Indiana - 2,410 1,544 204 2,200 1,448 80	and s
commenced its existence on the 10th of August	this way will soon be a man of some consequence	Jefferson 887 972 19 591 731 6	Mr.
last. In the short space of ninety days it hold	in that part of the country: whereas, if slavery	Laneagter 11.390 8.080 163 10.295 5.943 21	a brie
the balance of power in Congress, and in the Legislatures of some five States in the Union	were fixed upon the Territory as an institution,	Lebanon 2,990 1,002 2 2,000 1,791 -	when
the numbers and instruction more would'y singu	" it would root out the system of free isbor by the		The
the Presidential election than at any former pe	Indiana for an Indian has seldom been known to	I remaine 2036 9:357 9 2012 2:609 10	00 - 011
riod. Nor will its history be written, until the	work with a sieve. I fee the employment of ten	Mercer 2,577 3,094 1,080 2,840 2,869 604	The
Government of this nation shall be extricated	laborers would involve the employment of ten thou-	Montgoment - 5040 5627 951 4491 5596 49	submi
from the control of the Slave Power, and the	sand dallars as capital wherewith to purchase ten	Monroe 518 1.300 3 414 1.806 1	Res
people of the free States relieved of the burdens freed from the odium, and purified from the guilt	slaves and transport them to Camornia. To be	Northampton - 3.191 4.203 - 38 2,776 3,870 -	impar ings a
of degrading our fellow men, and trafficking it	I save slaves may be introduced into that country	1 500 0 905 5 1 220 0 201	thoriz
the image of God. To the maintenance of these	e and compared by carrying of slave-breeding	Philadelphia co. 20,575 16,944 568 13,972 13,482	take e
principles of our Constitution—to the attainmen	t but the making the business that I will not	Pike 216 709 8 151 769 Potter 226 468 248 240 551 40	sion,
l of these important objects-1 stand lully and un	montion it move	Schuvlkill 4 939 3,700 35 5,571 3,404 3	this F
faith labors for the establishment of these does	The senters of employing the Indians would el-	Schuylkill - 4939 3,700 35 5,571 3,401 3 Somerset - 3,018 1,127 21 2,660 1,035 6 Sullivan - 129 303 19 (new county.)	pers,
trings I record as a friend and co-worker in the	evate a numerous class of nersons in this country	Suntyan .	proce
cause of truth and humanity. He who oppose	to an equality with their more wearing renow.	1 350 1 344 1 039 1 169 9 193 93	contig
them will be opposed by me. With these consti	tond to the employment of these wild men	Venango - 1,061 1538 164 996 1,377 65 Warren - 943 1,088 136 899 1,149 17	of bre
tutional rights of our people of the free States,	of the words steam ful Syme good and an aid	Venango - 1,061 1538 164 996 1,377 65 Warren - 948 1,088 136 899 1,149 17 Washington - 8,998 3,820 468 3,872 2,973 206	and c
stand or falls Yours, J.R. Gibbings,	These emigrants being elevated in position it	Warne 997 1.643 202 809 1.657 15	count
10) Dellerson, Cuine, Trong Tol Tol Tol	society and feeling the want of education which	Wayne - 997 1,643 202 809 1,657 15 Westmoreland - 3,124 5,197 122 2,672 4,973 71	copy
are positio crops are of a more involuple char- balle	they themselves had been deprived of, would be	The state of the s	nishe
EDITORS Mrs. ROYALL says of Editors, "Tak	among the first to assist in establishing the com-	the last opposite the state of the little	Cong
them all in all, they are the greatest benefactor	s mon school system, that their children migh	Total vote for Taylor 186,119	to th
of the human race—the most worthy and wors		Total vote for Case and - vad- 172,661	that t
rewarded. U. that the Peoble would conside		of The state of the state of the state of the state of	Mr Mr
rection was being established in "the till lands	Wealthy neighbors	ala 18444 adi velesili go be	penso
ess, in the neighborhoed of the former place, men	The only logislation which Congress is called	Total vote for Clay 161,203	der ti
The Detweit Ever Press nominates Clen Can	I man to enact to promote the wellare and happi-	Total vote for Pole 107,000.	comm
for President in 1852.	biness of this large class of our lattow-circlens, it	1 1 TOTAL TOTAL INCIDENT A	
and by its skilful exposures of the excess of At-	nem. A correspondent of the Chemizaties ance,	BB40   249 FIR D1 Tribertage games reason of a warmen of the	COAT NO
for will, in time, not full to effect a great from		ney occasioned by the death of Mr. Lewis.   Here	10
		4 57 65	
more and a second secon	·		

-1848,-Clay. 1,656 2,642 4,699 3,584 2,527 2,076 1,924 1,650 1,762 1,872 1,192 485 392 339 1848. Total vote for Taylor -

Total vote for Cass Total vote for Van Buren 1844. Total vote for Clay Total vote for Polk Total vote for Birney MASSACHUSETTS-(Official.) Taylor, Cast., F. R. Clay, Polk. Birmey.

- 8,866 3,173 2,136 8,777 4,659 560

- 8,564 4,679 5,021 8,415 5,259 1,837

- 9,865 6,821 5,465 9,881 9,124 1,713

- 5,825 6,668 8,342 9,389 7,562 2,147

- 3,065 1,070 1,806 3,725 1,605 626

- 3,366 3,661 1,285 3,416 3593 451

- 2,133 1,542 1,645 2,725 2,047 423

- 3,549 2,387 1,549 3,656 3,885 401

- 4,740 2,451 3,608 5,217 4,287 888

- 4,841 2,170 2,832 4,872 4,943 644

- 3,569 1,948 3,188 4,449 3,315 805

- 2,015 802 516 2,290 1,415 251

- 200 133 81 302 255 24

- 444 89 159 633 237 41

1848. Total vote for Taylor -Total vote for Cass -- 35.284 Total vote for Van Buren 1844. Total vote for Clay Total vote for Polk MARYLAND-(Official.)

Taylor. 1,579 1,693 10,474 2,527 431 492 1,763 1,504 769 1,367 1,651 1,521 645 1,051 725 1,413 788 7068 2,688 1,251 Cuts. V. B.
1,620 3
1,486 5
10,995 72
2,699 72
335 —
580 —
2,983 20
1,672 7
1,444 399 —
2,983 20
1,253 30
1,253 31
1,005 —
1,005 —
2,434 1
1,130 Polk. 1,491 1,593 8,886 2,716 344 552 1,694 1,503 519 903 2,994 1,247 852 606 722 903 468 716 2,565 909 Clay.
1,424
1,777
8,413
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783
1,453 37,702 34,528 125 35,984 34,528 32,676 32,67 - 3,174 Clay's maj. 3,308 Taylor's maj.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

SENATE.

The Vice President [Mr. Dallas] and the following named Senators, who were not present yesterday, appeared in their seats this morning, viz. Messrs. Bright, Dayton, Miller, Niles, and

The reading of the Journal having been dispensed with—

Mr. King, from the joint committee appointed
on yesterday, reported that said committee had
performed the duty assigned them, and that the

performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would transmit a communication to Congress at twelve o'clock this day.

The annual Message of the President of the United States was here received, by the hands of his private secretary; which was read.

The reading having been concluded, on motion Mr. Atherton it was

Mr. Atherton, it was
Ordered, That ten thousand extra copies of the Message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNDSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848. SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate report from the Secretary of State, showing the appropriations and disbursements of the State Department for the year ending June 30th, 1848.

Also, a report of the Treasurer, accompanied by copies of his accounts for the third and fourth quarters of the year 1847, and the first two quarquarters of the year 1847, and the first two quarters of the year 1848. Laid on the table.

Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of his collegue, the Hon. William Upham, elected a Senator from the State of Vermont for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution from the House, providing for the election of chaplains; which was concurred in.

After some ineffectual efforts to proceed at once to the election of chaplain, no quorum voting on any question.

any question, The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Bingham gave notice of a bill for a grant

Mr. Bingham gave notice of a bill for a grant of land to aid in the completion of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, in the State of Michigan; and a bill for the construction of a military road from Lansing, the capital of the State of Michigan, to Michigan, in said State.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House proceeded to the election of a chaplain.

Mr. Pollock nominated the Rev. Mr. Gurley, of the Procedurary in denomination.

of the Presbyterian denomination.

Mr. Lord nominated the Rev. Orville Dewey, of the Unitarian denomination.

The roll having been called, the whole number of votes cast was 173, of which,

Rev. Mr. Gurley received -Rev. Mr. Dewey received -Rev. Mr. Cushman received

Necessary to a choice, 87.

Mr. Gurley was therefore declared duly elected chaplain of the House during the present ses Mr. Wentworth made an ineffectual effort to

Mr. Wentworth made an ineffectual effort to introduce the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether he has received any information of the imprisonment or arrest of citizens of the United States in the province of Ireland by the British authorities; and, if so, the causes thereof. And also, if not deemed inconsistent with the public interests, to inform this House what steps have been taken for their release, and to furnish it with copies of all correspondence that has taken place in relation to the matter.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications received at the close of the last ser-

The Speaker laid before the House several com-unications received at the close of the last ser-ion of Congress, but which were not laid before the House for want of time, vix:

A message from the President of the United tates, assigning his reasons for his approval of the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon. Laid on the table, and ordered to be

inted. Also, certain papers from N. P. Trist, Esq., is dition to those laid before the House at its las ssion. Laid on the table. Also, sundry reports from Departments, of n eneral interest. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1848.

Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, appeared in his sea

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, fr. King, of Alabama, rose, announced the decase of his former colleague, which occurred on the 25th of October last, in the city of New York, and submitted the resolutions usually adopted such occasions.
Mr. Dix and Mr. Dickinson each followed with brief tribute to the memory of the deceased, hen the resolutions were adopted, and The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal having been read, Mr. Ashmun submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to secure a more full, impartial, and prompt publication of the proceedings and debates of this House, the Clerk be authorized and directed to enter into a contract, to take effect from the beginning of the present sersion, and to continue until otherwise ordered by this House, with the proprletors of two daily papers, for the publication in each paper of the proceedings and debates of the House, for which the Clerk shall make weekly payment out of the contingent fund, at the rate of \$7.50 for a column of brevier type: Provided, That the proceedings and current debates shall be transferred to the country edition of each of said papers, and one copy of each of said daily papers shall be furnished to each member during the sessions of Congress, without additional charge.

After the discussion of points of order relative to the propriety of receiving the resolution at that time.

Mr. Wentworth objected to the enormous expense which he supposed would be inourred under the resolution, and moved its reference. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

by a committee at the last session of Congress and that the price proposed to be paid was found to be no more than a fair price for the labor re

quired.

Mr. Wentworth had another scrious objection to the adoption of the resolution. There were more than two parties in the country at the presmore than two parties in the country at the present day, and it was not just to pension the organs of but two of those parties, to the exclusion of the others. Why were not the Washington Globe, the National Era, and Mrs. Royall's paper, included in the proposition—each representing some one of the parties of the present day? Mr. W. believed that if the House understood all the points involved in the resolution, they would not give it the sanction of their votes; and, considering the expenditure improper and uncallconsidering the expenditure improper and uncall-ed-for, he would move to lay it upon the table; and if that motion failed, he would follow it with motion for its reference to a committee. Mr. Root said he would move to lay the resolution on the table, as a short way of getting rid

lution on the table, as a short way of getting rid of the whole subject. This was an attempt to procure the enactment of a measure which was rejected at the last session. Its effect would simply be to bolster up the Old Hunkerism of both political parties, and to strengthen its hands for the work of putting down so-called heresies in both. Mr. R. could see no advantage to be derived from the proposed system of reporting. All that we the proposed system of reporting. All that was said or done in the House which was worth reporting was already given to the country in a condensed form, and with promtitude and fidelity Mr. R. was proceeding with some remarks relative to the expense of the proposition pending, when a message was received from the Senate, announcing the action of that body in view of the decease of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, when decease of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, when Mr. Harris, of Alabama, addressed the House, briefly recapitulating the principal events in the life and public services of the deceased; after

The House adjourned to Monday next.

THE LAKE CITIES .- The population of CLEVE-AND, according to a census taken October, 1848. 7,076 5,583 13,659 Add population in township -Total - - - 14,234 A census of CHICAGO, completed on the 1st of eptember last, exhibits the following facts: Males under 20 - 4 395 Males over 20 - - 6,052 Females under 20 - - -Females over 20 - - - 4,354 This shows an increase since October 1st, 1847,

of 291/2 per cent.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling sickness), spasms, crampe, convulsions, &c., renders it he most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy.

TEETHING, WORMS, or costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vegetable Extract is the only medicine which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remmber this. MANY A CHILD,

the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and he been given over by physicians to die, has been restored be the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. From the Cincinnati Commerc'al. REMARKABLE CURE.

REMARKABLE CURE.

The following certificate was given to Mesers. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the greatest discoveries in medical science. Physicians and men of science of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for this disease, but all has been in vain until the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

Cincinnati, August 26, 1848.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: It is simost impossible for language to express with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few lines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the beneficial results that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

My son, aged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured. epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysms, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my son's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

away.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Dr. Harv's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package. It did little or no good I th ught I would try another, from the use of which I perceived some little benefit. I then came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchase the second And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Should any person feel desirous of seeing him, and asceptaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their calling on me at my residence, southwest corner of Fourth and Fark streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Messrs. THOMAS & MILES, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epi epic fits.

nati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epi eptic fits.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY. A VOICE FROM REAL OCKS.

The following letter was rent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen epileptic fits per osy. The original letter can be seen by calling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Extract from Mr. Bettis's Letter BRACKEN COUNTY, KY, November 2, 1848 DEAR SIR: My daughter was seven years of age on the 26th of last October. In August last she was suddenly attacked with sparms and convulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Extract, four weeks, she never missed having from two to SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS

per day. I employed three eminent physicians without he deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures performed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called up Messrs. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Maysville, at ONE PACKAGE, described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her sower of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, that

CURED MY CHILD. She has not had a fit since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully,

ARCHIBALD BETTIS. To Dr. S. HART, New York.

Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seaton & Sharp. Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seaton & Sharp.

Mayaville, November 22, 1848.

Genylemen: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully,

SEATON & SHARP.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

In reterence to the almost miraculous efficacy of this valuable medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the following testimony of Dr. J. Dare, one among the many eminent Physiciams of Cincinnati:

Cincinnati, November 24, 1848.

Gentlemen: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my duty to send you the following with per-ission to make use of it as you may deem advisable.

My child was severely afflicted with epileptic fits for nearly eight monthe. At times, he would have from twelve to fitteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without any beneficial results.

In May last, I caine to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased one package. I have the pleasure to inform you that the ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM, after all other medicines had failed.

My principal object in sending this communication is that those who are thomselves or who have children thus afflicted ma be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further particulars in reference to my child's case, is should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my residence. I remain yours, truly.

Third street, between Stone and Wood, N. S. To Messrs. Thomas & Miles, 169 Main street, Ciucinnati, segents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the care of spilepsy.

27 Persared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Price: One package
Four packages.

Price: One package \$3.00
Four package 10.00
Eight package 20.00
pcr It is carefully packed up in hoxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West THOMAS & MILES,

THOMAS & MILES,

No. 169 Main street, Clacinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States, to whom all communications must be addreused; post paid.

A. B. & B. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Abel Tompkina, 38 Cornhill, Boston.

Seth S. Hance, 106 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

L. Wilcox, jun., Dimmend and Market streets, Pittaburg.

Gad Chapin. Eighth and Market streets, Louisville.

E. & H. Gaylord, Chevelhad. Fay & Killbourne, Columbus.

Henry Blassly & Co., St. Louis.

S. Wright & Co., New Orleans.

David Bugbee, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.

David Craighead, Indianapolis. E. L. Hollidge, Buffalo.

Charles Stott, Washington, B., C.

H. D. Wade & Co., Rochester.

And for rale by most of the principal Druggists and Merohanis throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

After the discussion of points of order relative to the propriety of receiving the resolution at that time;

Mr. Wentworth objected to the enormous expense which he supposed would be incurred under the resolution, and moved its reference to a committee,

Mr. Ashmun said the subject was investigated

Nov. 16—cowly

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an accounty, Oho, containing eighty acres, well improved that a large brick house, two frame barns, an onchard of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the activation. A healthy and basuiful country seat.

JONAS B. ONTELL.

Feb. 3.—4f